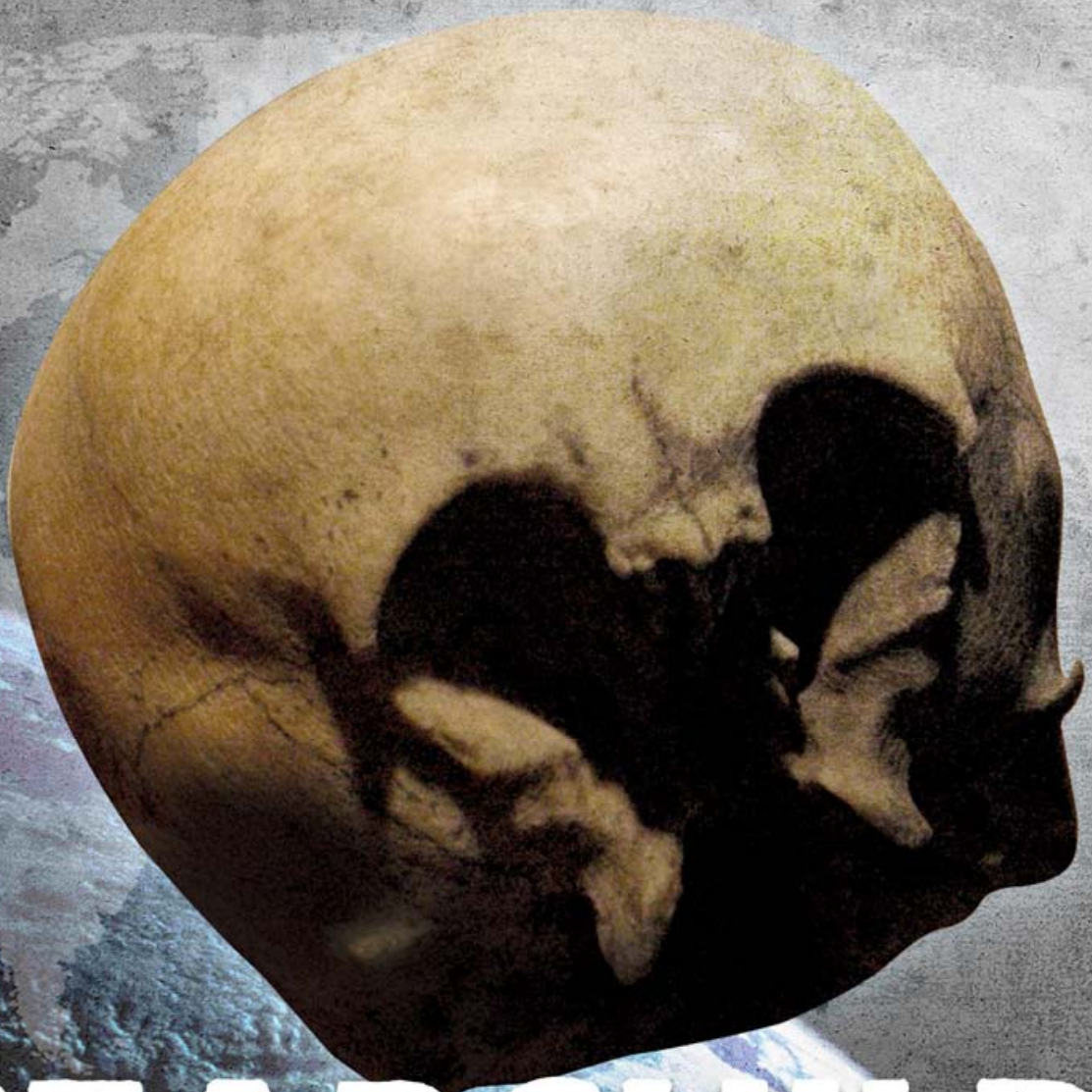
LLOYD PYE'S



STARCHILD SKULL

ESSENTIALS

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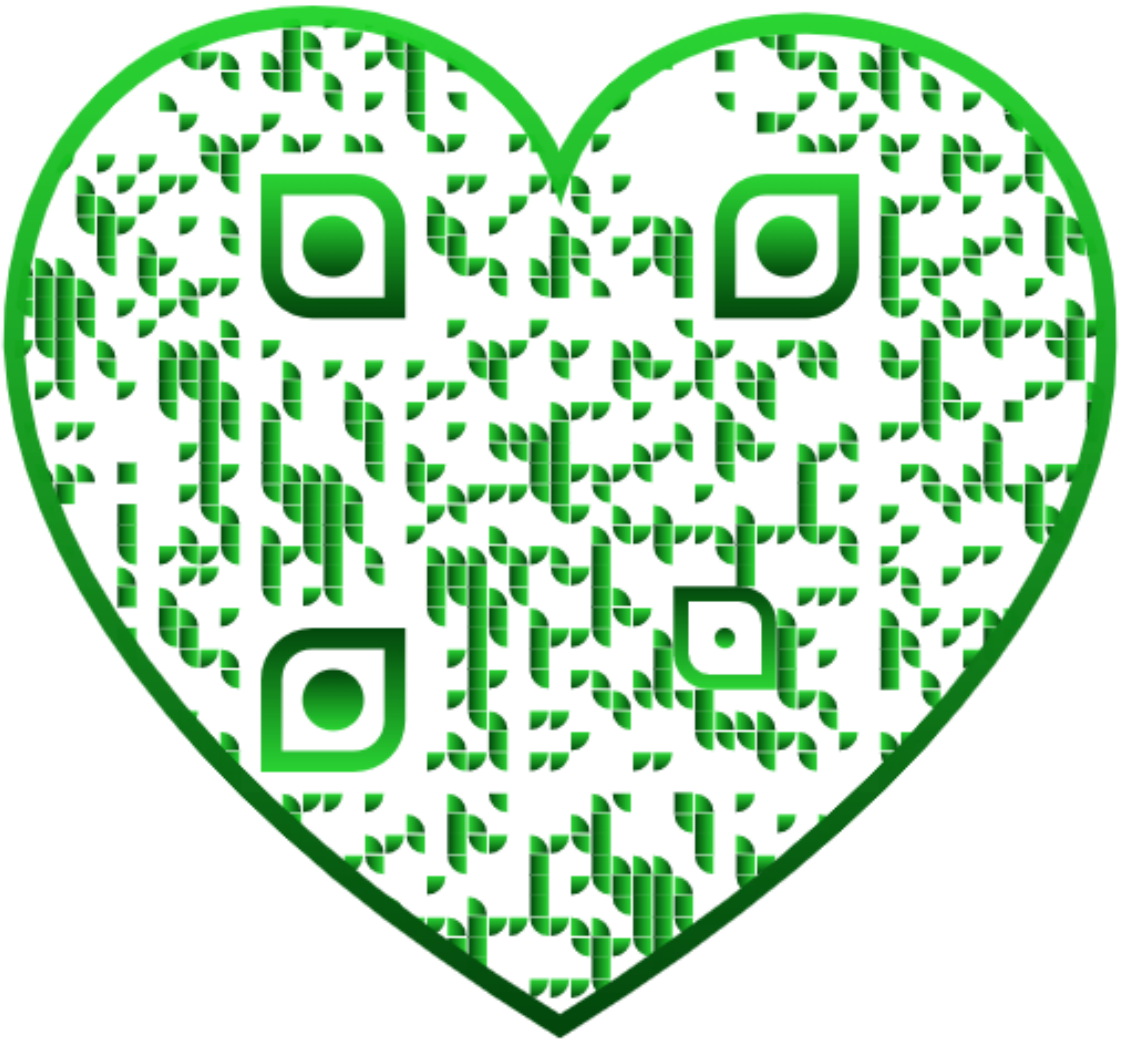

LLOYD PYE'S

STARCHILD SKULL

ESSENTIALS

An eBook by Lloyd Pye

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"*Science in its ideology sees itself as doing a fearless exploration of the unknown. Most of the time it is a fearful exploration of the almost known.*"
Rupert Sheldrake

This eBook is intended to counter at least some of the "informed" nonsense most scientists throw up as chaff to fool the radars of ordinary people about UFOs, aliens, bigfoot, and all the other mysteries science prefers to ignore rather than honestly investigating them to try to provide plausible answers.
Lloyd Pye

A favorite platitude of scientists says that: *Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.* This allows them to keep raising the standard of acceptable "proof" well beyond the reach of anyone who puts forth ideas mainstream science doesn't know how to, or wouldn't want to, deal with.

This document details one of the most *extraordinary claims* being made anywhere in the world today, and it provides a boatload of the *extraordinary evidence* science requires to support such a contentious assertion. It supplies what scientists demand in exactly the way they demand it, without visual smoke screens or verbal obfuscations—just cold, hard, undeniable facts.

WHAT ON EARTH IS THE STARCHILD SKULL?
IS IT EVEN FROM EARTH?
"In forty years of practice as a reconstructive plastic surgeon, I have never seen anything like it. I doubt if anyone else has, either."
Dr. Ted Robinson, Vancouver, B.C.
SKULL COMPARISONS
Human / Starchild
FRONT
Starchild / Human
PROFILE

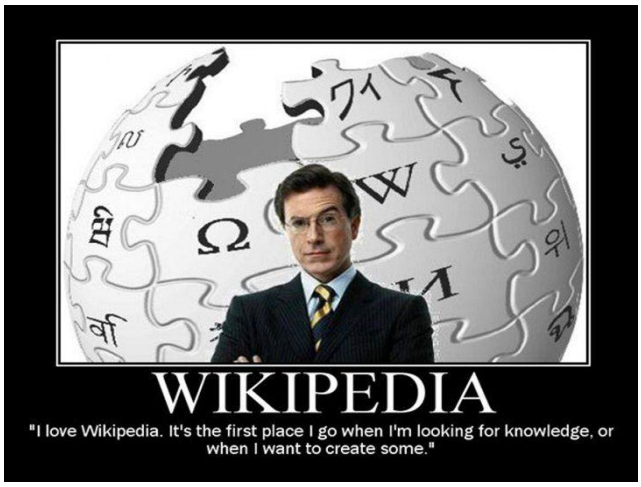
PREFACE

The Starchild Skull is a bone skull, not crystal and not fossilized, which has confused many people. In the past 12 years it has been analyzed by dozens of qualified scientists, none of whom have challenged its authenticity as a human-like relic. The debate that swirls around it regards its origins, which is this eBook's crux: clarifying that debate.

Dr. Ted Robinson, quoted above, has worked extensively with the Starchild Skull. A retired craniofacial plastic surgeon, Ted tried to find a combination of human deformities that could realistically account for the Starchild's physiological differences from a normal human skull. (These will be discussed in full later.) He then enticed a dozen colleagues to risk professional censure to analyze the Starchild with the vigor he knew it deserved. The formal report of their results can be found at the Starchild Project website (www.starchildproject.com/2004.htm).

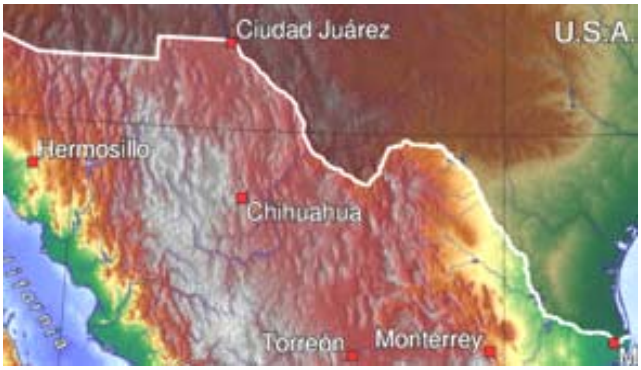
Why don't more mainstream scientists accept the same challenge? Because peer pressure is crushing relative to subjects deemed "off limits" for serious discussion and analysis. Things like UFO's, aliens, hominoids (bigfoot, etc.), and cold fusion are "forbidden" because their proof would utterly transform "reality" as it is today. No scientist wants to be on the hot seat when a paradigm overturns, so they work diligently to keep these various genies corked up in bottles of ignorance and intimidation fueled by their "credentialed" ridicule and disdain.

200 years ago religion dictated what ordinary people could and could not think. "Heretics" overturned that era's reality and were transformed into "scientists." Modern scientists have taken over as arbiters of what ordinary people can and cannot think, and new heretics like me are in the process of overturning their current reality. I don't know what we will be called once we succeed at our task, but I doubt we'll be called "scientists." The irony would be too great.



GETTING OFF ON THE RIGHT FOOT:

Please don't take seriously anything about the Starchild Skull, or Lloyd Pye, found on Wackypedia. It is a totally corrupt advocate for mainstream science. If you want to read what Wacky says about me or the Starchild Skull, go to www.starchildproject.com or www.lloydpye.com to find every word in their individual posts about us, but with the actual truth supplied beneath each of their misstatements, distortions, or outright lies.



AS FOR THE STARCHILD SKULL…

Its story began in northern Mexico around 1930, in the high desert area about 100 miles southwest of Chihuahua. This is known as the "Copper Canyon" region, which has terrain similar to the USA's Grand Canyon in Arizona.

Across that remote area were several isolated villages. Visiting relatives in one of the villages was a family of Mexican heritage from El Paso, Texas. In that family was a young girl, 14 or 15, who one day left the village to go exploring. She carried a large basket to hold fruits and berries she'd look for while hiking.

A considerable distance from the village the girl came across an abandoned mine tunnel. The villagers had cautioned the newcomers to avoid the old mines in the area because they were not safe. This was a risk almost any teenager would readily take, and she did. (The similar abandoned mine at left is used today as a dwelling.)

Inside the mine tunnel the girl discovered a human skeleton exposed on the topsoil, lying on its back (supine). Beside it was a shallow grave uncompressed by weathering, which she realized she could dig out with her bare hands. It contained what she would later term a “misshapen” skeleton that was noticeably shorter than the one on the surface, even though the skulls were the same size. She decided to try to recover both skeletons to sneak them back home to El Paso to donate to her high school. She was able to put all the bones in the basket she was carrying.

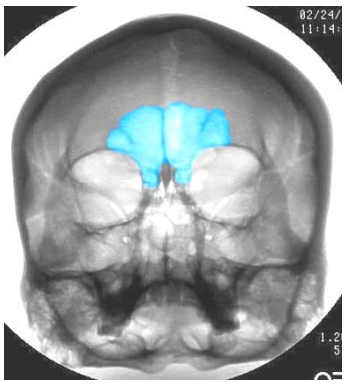
The girl realized she couldn’t tell the villagers she had liberated two ancestor skeletons, so she decided to take a few days to devise a plan to sneak them back home. She hid all the bones under the exposed roots of a tree growing beside an arroyo. That night torrential rains created a flash flood in the arroyo that washed the bones away. Two days later she found only the skulls and the right half of the misshapen skull’s maxilla (upper jaw), snagged in bushes downstream from the hiding place.

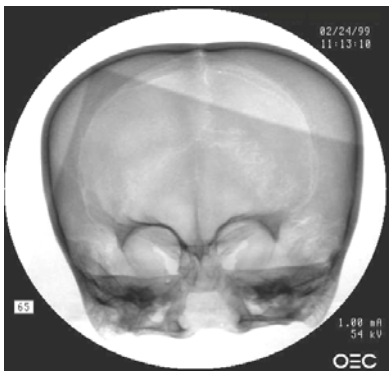
Both skulls were damaged by tumbling in the torrent of the flash flood. Despite that, the girl was happy to have them, so she secretly hid them inside her belongings to return them to her home in El Paso. For the rest of her life she saved them as unique “souvenirs” of her trip to Mexico, always assuming the misshapen skull (far left) was a natural deformity of some kind.

The girl lived a full life and died in the early 1990s. In late 1998 her “souvenirs” came into the possession of Ray and Melanie Young of El Paso. Melanie had been a neonatal nurse for 15 years and knew the odd skull did not look like a typical human deformity. It was far too light and too symmetrical, and many physical features were far from normal. Because the Youngs were members of MUFON (the Mutual UFO Network), they felt it looked most like a skull that would fit inside the head of a “grey” alien.

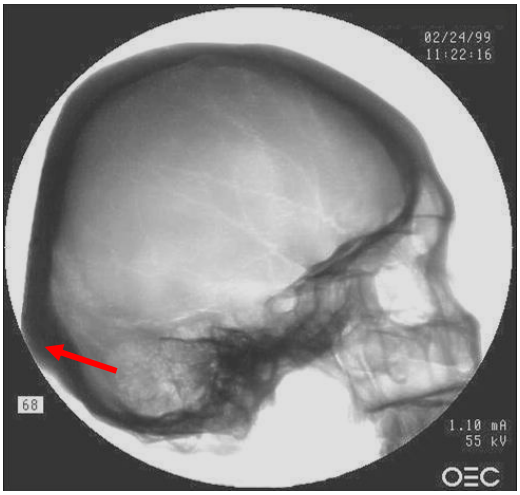
The Youngs asked MUFON colleagues if anyone in Alternative Knowledge dealt with skulls. They were told about my work with hominoids and my views about human origins (www.lloydpye.com), so in February of 1999 we met in El Paso. They showed me the skulls and asked me to have the odd one scientifically tested to determine what it was. I agreed and began overseeing a series of specific tests, the first of which provided X-rays of both skulls and the detached piece of right-side maxilla (upper jaw). At left the maxilla piece is held in its approximately correct position.

The maxilla X-ray revealed several impacted teeth (the five dark “globs” at left) above the two exposed teeth (only one is seen at this angle), indicating death at 5 or 6 years old. Thus, we dubbed the relic *The Starchild Skull*. Giving it that name was a mistake I came to regret. Whenever most scientists hear it, it triggers deeply ingrained prejudices against anything relating to UFOs and/or aliens, so they summarily dismiss it as worthless.

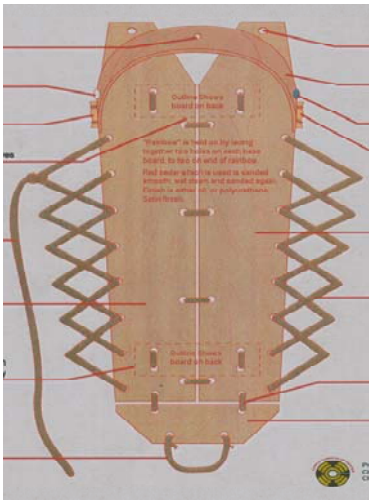




The human skull (left and center) showed typical frontal sinuses between the eye sockets. The Starchild had no trace of frontal sinuses, not even vestigial bumps indicating where its sinuses might have attempted to grow. This is considered exceptionally unusual in human morphology.



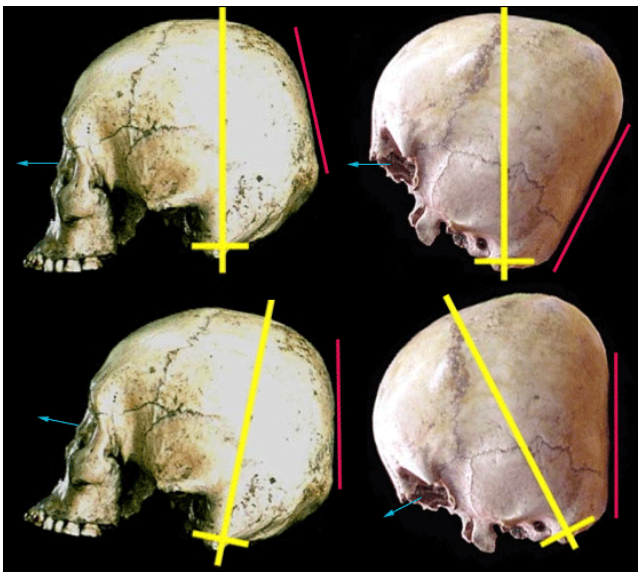
The profile X-ray of the human skull revealed extreme flattening at its rear down to its *inion*, a bump at the lower rear of anyone's head where big neck muscles attach (red arrow). This is undeniable proof it was cradleboarded (see next box) when it was an infant. Also, separate radiocarbon dating tests (Carbon-14) revealed that both the Starchild and the human died 900 years ago, making cradleboarding even more likely as the cause of its area of extreme flattening.



Cradleboarding was, and in some places remains, common in primitive cultures. A baby is swaddled against a board to be carried on a working mother's back. The baby's head is strapped down so it won't be jostled as the mother stoops and stands while doing her daily work. This process gradually compresses the baby's soft rear skull bones to complete flatness, every bit as flat as the board to which the head is strapped.

Although the rear of the Starchild's head is much flatter than normal, X-rays reveal natural convolutions in the bone. Thus, it could never have been cradleboarded. Despite this convincing evidence against any technique of manual compression or deformation, many experts still stubbornly insist that cradleboarding provides the most plausible explanation for it because that conforms to a favorite scientific tenet known as *Occam's Razor*.

A *tenet* is any doctrine generally held to be true. Occam's Razor is the tenet that says *the simplest answer is usually the correct one*, even for the most complex problems. Cradleboarding is by far the simplest explanation for the Starchild's extreme flattening, even though a cursory view of it reveals the natural convolutions that make the claim utterly false. Even so, many scientists insist that it *must* be true because it conforms so well with the useful weapon of Occam's Razor.

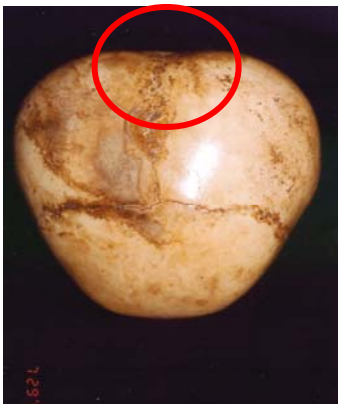


Another clear proof of the impossibility of cradleboarding is the angles at which the heads would have to be placed on the cradleboard. If, when alive as an infant, the Starchild had been strapped onto a cradleboard, it would have suffocated in a short time due to compression of its chin against its windpipe.

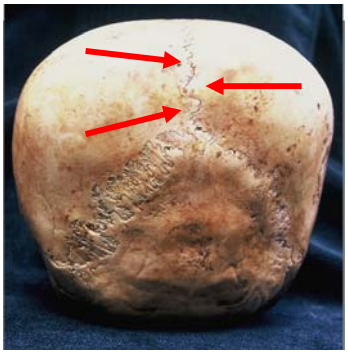
This illustration is blindingly obvious, yet many esteemed scientists will provide a strenuous argument that such evidence should be ignored rather than to seek a more believable answer to this mystery about the Starchild Skull's morphology.

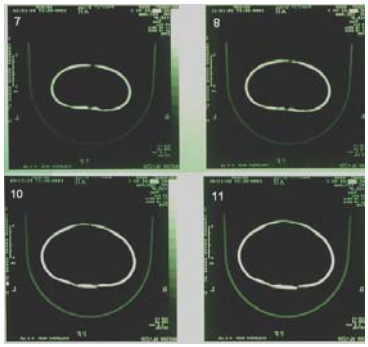
Another notable aspect of the Starchild is the expansion of its parietal bones (a skull's upper rear lobes seen in the previous rear view) to outsized proportions relative to normal humans. Experts explain it as typical hydrocephaly (water on the brain) caused by excess spinal fluid trapped on or inside its brain.

At left is a typical hydrocephalic infant untreated by modern shunting techniques. Such individuals remain purely human, with normal human eye sockets, normal bone thickness in the non-expanded areas, a neck in the normal position, etc. The Starchild Skull has none of those morphological features.

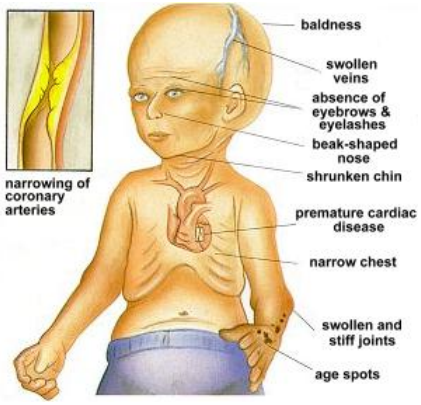


Another powerful argument against hydrocephaly in the Starchild is the obvious "crease" or "dent" in the upper rear of its cranium. Any skull with increased internal pressure (which would push outward uniformly, in all directions) could not possibly produce a crease unless the saggital suture (see next photos) was prematurely fused.



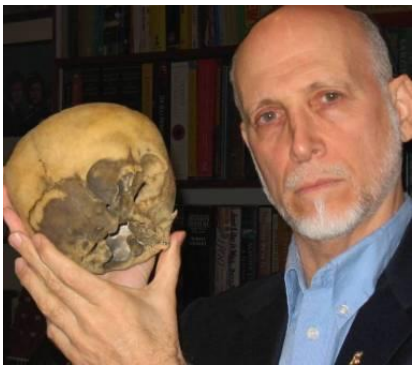


Any open saggital suture (arrows at left) is healthy. If the Starchild's was fused shut, it could explain the crease between its expanded parietal bones and leave hydrocephaly as a possible explanation. However, a CAT-scan (right) shows no such fusion existed. Most scientists ignore this clear fact.



The latest "fad" diagnosis to explain the Starchild is Progeria, a genetic disorder that ages children prematurely to wither away before reaching 20. As with hydrocephaly, they remain human in all fundamental aspects, especially in their craniums, which is not so with the Starchild. Rather than thinning out and weakening, as with Progeria, all of the Starchild's bone is extraordinarily hard.

Last and probably least among routine attempts to explain away the Starchild Skull is that it might be some kind of hybrid between a human and a terrestrial species such as a chimp. Here is the skull of a juvenile chimp. You decide if that idea seems plausible or not.



If the Starchild Skull isn't the result of a known deformity, what the heck IS it?

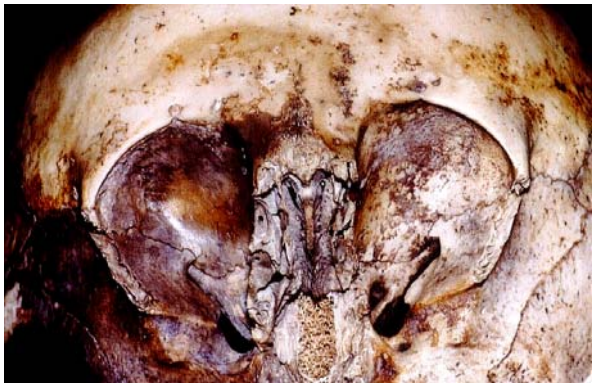
Basically, it is a human-like skull slightly smaller than an average adult (me), and more like a 12-year-old such as actor Jaden Smith, seen here in his role as "The Karate Kid."

How would the Starchild look with a lower face and jaw?

The detached piece of upper right maxilla, which we will examine later in detail, was used to create the model of the Starchild's lower face and jawbone. This model is much too large, needing to be the size of an infant's lower face and jaws. However, the dental lab where we had it made couldn't make a denture mold for an infant, so they used the smallest template they had, which does provide an approximate image.

How is the Starchild Skull unique?

For one thing, normal human eye sockets are 2" deep and cone-like, with the optic nerve and foramen openings located deep inside. The Starchild's sockets are 0.7" deep, and its optic nerves and foramens are down and close to the inside of the nose. That is a wildly different design. (The dark area on the Starchild's "cheek" was from soil staining during burial.)



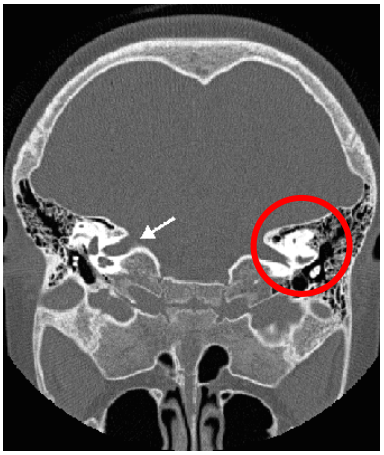
The surfaces of the Starchild's eye sockets appear perfectly smooth. No shifts in their terrain are evident to human eyes. Yet very subtle shifts *are* there, and they are *exactly alike* in each socket, which can be felt with a fingertip. Such incredible symmetry can only come from genetic instructions that are very different from normal humans.

The upper ledges of human eye sockets are rounded, feeling to the hand like a soda straw. The Starchild's upper sockets come to an edge, not sharp enough to cut, but markedly thin. The two are as dissimilar as can be imagined, as apples and oranges.

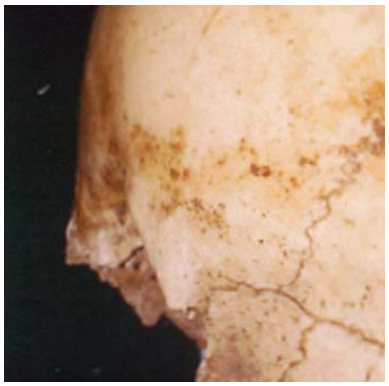
Using as a link point the nose bridges of the two skulls, this is an accurate comparison between their numerous facial realignments in general, and their eye sockets in particular. Note the shape modifications and marked repositioning of the optic foramens. Despite the Starchild's extreme deviations from the human norms, those differences are stunningly precise and symmetrical. They must be due to *equally precise changes in its genetic code* that dictate how its face was constructed and how those many changes were successfully coordinated to create a living being.

Profile view of both skulls. The nose area, the upper jaw (maxilla), and left zygomatic arch (cheekbone) are present on the human (far left) but broken off of the Starchild.

The ear holes and the mastoid bones (behind the ears) are clear in both skulls, but in the Starchild are positioned well forward and downward. Also, the broken base of the Starchild's cheekbone has a

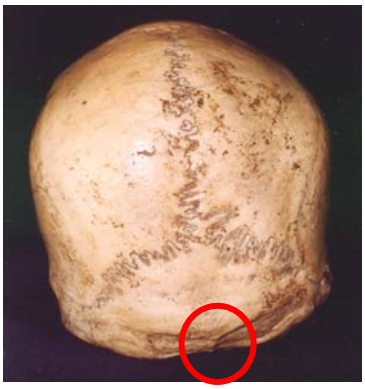


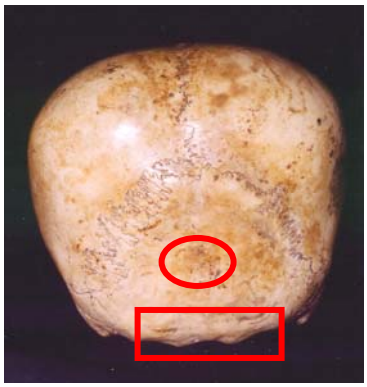
A CAT-scan of a normal human's inner ears (left) compared to the Starchild's, which are twice as large. Human inner ears are a major aspect of our balancing mechanism. It is hard to imagine why the Starchild would develop such oversized inner ears, much less guess how they were used.



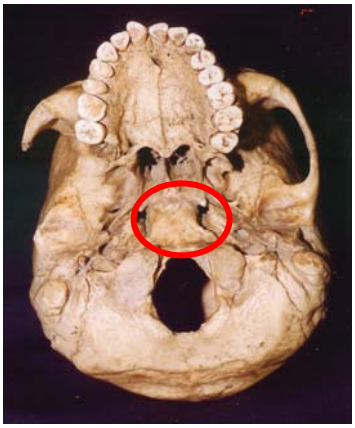
Normal humans, left, have brow ridges that are distinct, while a normal nose inevitably indents somewhat where it connects to the brow. The Starchild has neither a brow ridge nor an indentation at the connection with its nose. *This is highly unusual, if not absolutely unique, among all higher primates.*

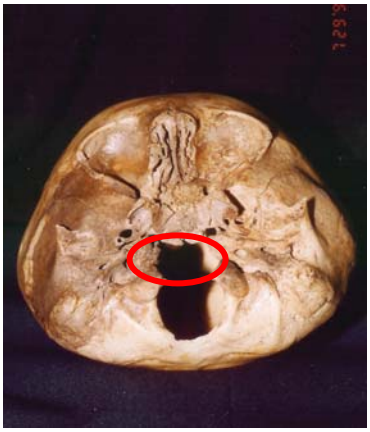
The lump of bone at the lower rear middle of every human skull is the "inion." It is a connection point for neck muscles that anchor on it (feel your own). Every primate has one. In the Starchild its inion is entirely absent from its normal position, and instead is down quite low where its reduced neck muscles attach.





At left is the human's *inion* (red circle) and *fossa* (dented areas) that flank it where its neck muscles connect. Instead of an inion, the Starchild has a slightly indented circular area (red circle). The red box shows the small fossa where its neck muscles attach. *No human neck is ever constructed like this.*



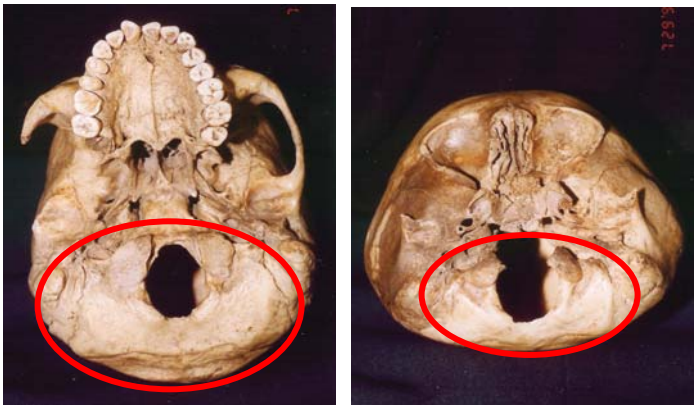


The red circle at left covers the human's "basilar part," one of the last bones in a skull to fully fuse, between the ages of 20 to 25. The Starchild's is gone, suggesting the possibility of death before age 25. However, it also could have been knocked out in the flood tumble that took the lower part of its face.

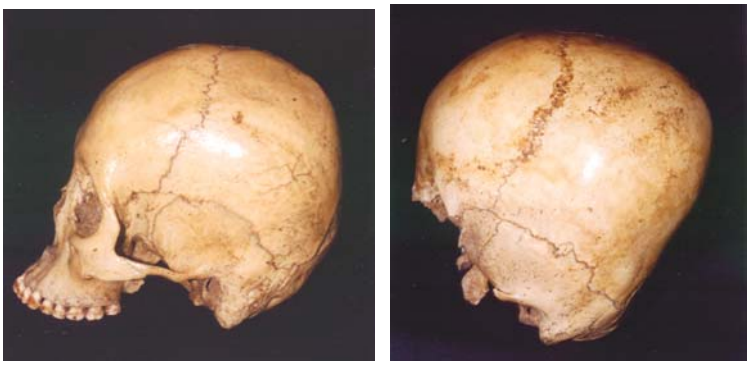
Tumbling inside the flood damaged both skulls, taking the human's right zygomatic arch (cheekbone—see the above photos), both of the Starchild's cheekbones, and most of its lower face. This overlay illustrates how reduced the Starchild's cheekbones would have been, greatly reducing its lower face to the size of a very small child or infant.

Another indication of the small size of the Starchild's lower face is the detached piece of maxilla recovered with the skull. The view on the right is only 1 inch from top to bottom (red line), although part of its bottom is missing. And the roof of its mouth was flattened rather than arched, indicating a small tongue or perhaps no tongue at all, though that seems unlikely.

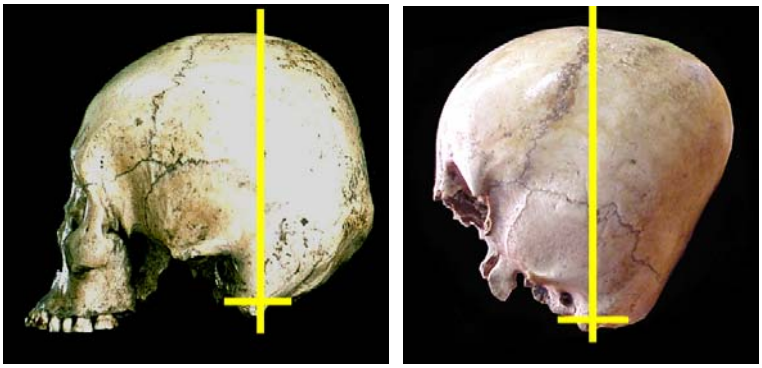
Returning to the effects of the flash flood, it is important to understand that a human's lower jaw is completely detached from its skull. If the cranium in this image were to be lifted up, the lower jaw would stay on the surface. Thus, the moment the flash flood struck the human and the Starchild skulls, their lower jawbones were separated from the rest of their craniums.



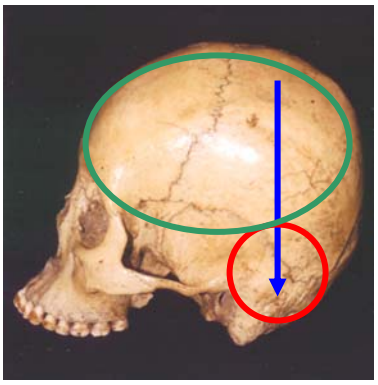
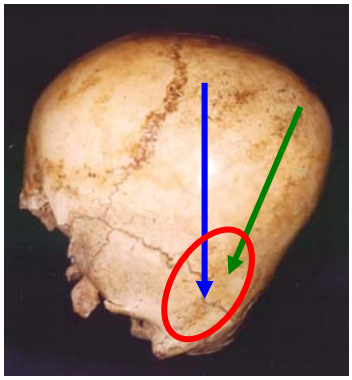
This illustrates the neck areas of the human and Starchild. The Starchild's is half the size and volume of the human, and its foramen magnum, the hole where the spine enters the skull, has been moved forward by more than an inch. This represents a very significant physical realignment.



Average human brain volume is 1400 cc. The Starchild's companion was about 5 feet tall with a brain of only 1200 cc. Although the Starchild's body seemed "noticeably shorter" to the girl who found them, the skull is the same size as the human. It should have 1200 cc of volume, but it has an astounding *1600 cubic centimeters!*

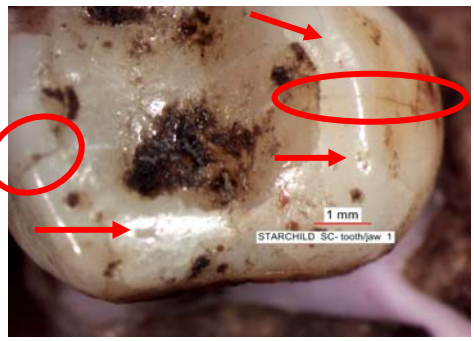


The Starchild's extra 400 cc of brain required adjustments to its balance point over its spindly neck. A human skull balances behind its center because the face has hollow areas like sinuses and two deep eye sockets. The Starchild has shallow eye sockets and no sinuses, so it is balanced over its center point.

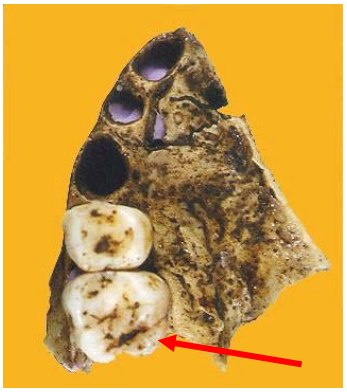



A human's cerebrum (green circle) rests on a cerebellum (red circle) that is internally braced to prevent it from being pressed out of the foramen magnum (neck hole). The Starchild's unusual shape greatly increases the downward pressure on its *un*braced cerebellum (if it has one), so its brain could be made of stronger material.

Attachment points for the human's chewing muscles and the Starchild's, which cover half the area of the human. Again, we see the Starchild's lower face was quite small, perhaps the size of a child, though our early belief that it *was* a child was subsequently proved wrong.

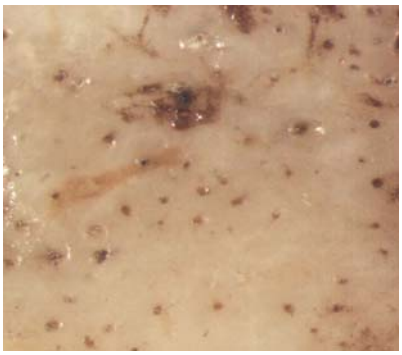


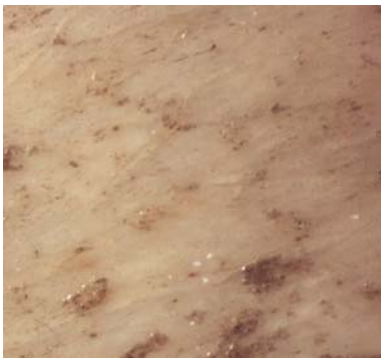
This Starchild tooth exhibits "crazing," the dark vertical lines in the enamel (red circles); and pitting on the crowns (arrows). No child can generate so much torque while chewing. *This is strong proof that the Starchild was an adult when it died.*



Another proof of the Starchild's adult age at death is the fact that when its rear tooth was removed for analysis, its roots were found to be robustly formed. The roots of baby teeth are absorbed by a child's body as they prepare to come out. Such teeth have no roots, and this one clearly does.

A palate for the Starchild created by mirror imaging the piece of maxilla. The palate is flat, with no discernable arcing curve found in normal humans. This suggests that the Starchild had a very small tongue, a very flat tongue. . . or perhaps no tongue at all, which seems unlikely but shouldn't be considered impossible. (The purple material in the front tooth holes is leftover molding clay.)



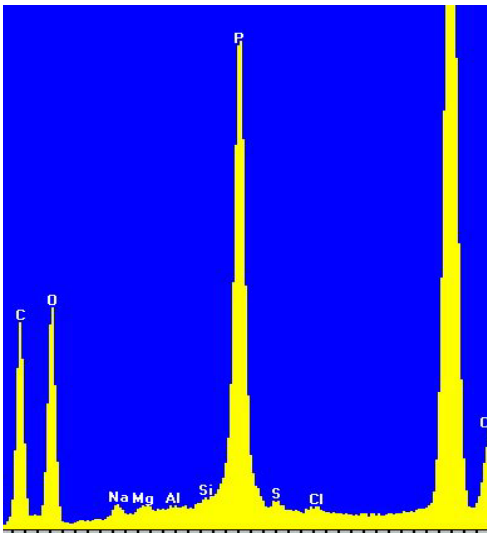


Close-ups of the surfaces of the human bone (at left) and the Starchild. Pore-like pits, called *lacunae*, are a vital part of any human bone's dissolution and regeneration. The Starchild's lacunae are inexplicably turned into closed specks. *No known human deformity causes this*.

Perhaps the most amazing fact about the Starchild Skull, the one science should have been studying for years, is that its bone is half as thick (or less) than normal human bone, it weighs half as much, yet, astonishingly, *it is two to three times as durable!*

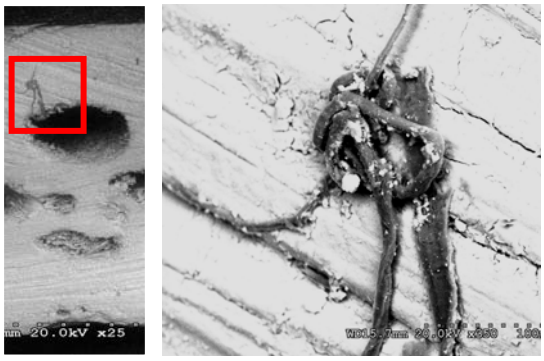
This is easy to say and to read, but difficult to conceptualize. On five occasions I have watched the bone being cut by other people and could *see* their difficulty when cutting it. Recently I cut it for the first time, using a small hand saw. To cut one inch into the Starchild's bone in an area as thin as in the area above, I needed between 200 and 300 strokes of the blade. To cut 1.25 inches of the human bone required about 50 strokes. Only experiencing it at this visceral level can truly illustrate how amazingly hard it is.

This extraordinary added strength comes from *three sources* explained below.

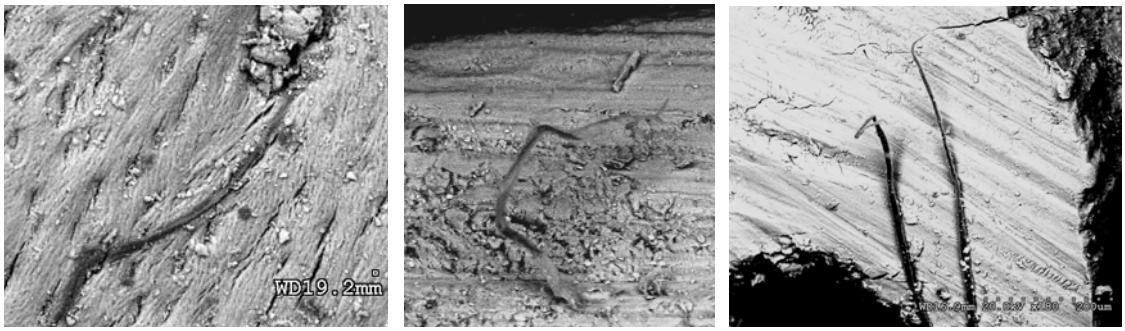


Source #1—A Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) analysis of both bone samples. The human at left is typical. The Starchild at right is very different. Spikes in oxygen and carbon, and reduced phosphorus and calcium, make the Starchild bone more like the compacted collagen found in tooth enamel. *This difference is absolutely unique*.

Source #2—Chips of bone from the human (left) and the Starchild (right) polished with tools used by jewelers to polish gems. The human's looks like alabaster, while the Starchild's is milky due to extraordinary levels of collagen, which is abundant in teeth. *This is another unique difference.*

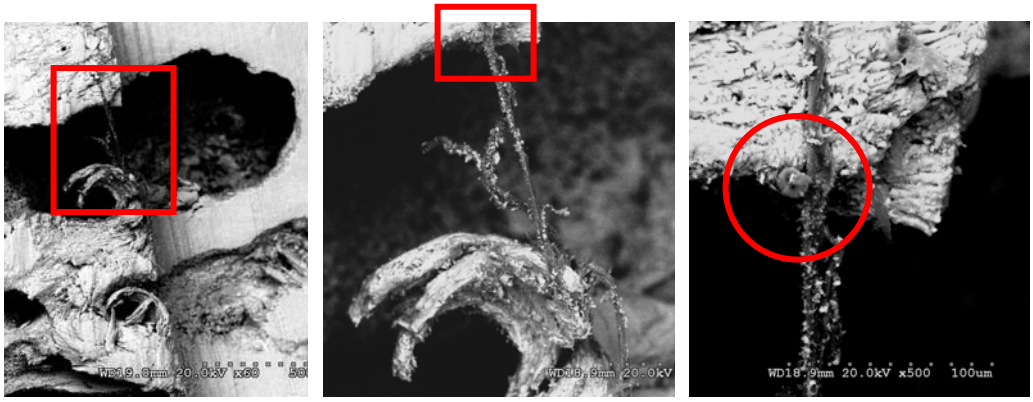


Source #3—At left is a highly magnified view of the edge of a slice of the Starchild bone. Woven into its matrix are various kinds of fibers that are astoundingly durable (able to resist the Dremel blade that cut the bone). Whatever these fibers are, *they are never found in any other bone on earth*. Scientists should be competing with each other to try to find out what they are, but thus far the mainstream has completely ignored them.

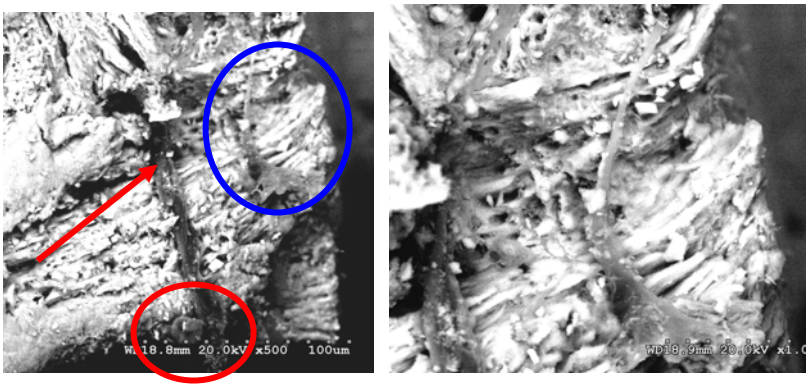


Various forms of the fibers. The first shows a fiber clearly woven into the matrix of the bone, like rebar in concrete, but exposed at the surface. The second is a stray piece of fiber snagged on a rough stretch of cut. The third is a thinner kind of fiber emerging from a cancellous hole (where marrow originates and moves through a bone).

[*Note: These fibers bear* ***no*** *relation to Morgellons fibers, which are vastly larger.*]

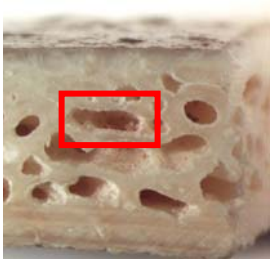


These three shots are of the same area with increased magnification. The light specks on the fibers are pieces of powdered bone created by the cutting process. Mycologists say these are not bacteria, molds, or fungi. They are genuine fibers woven through the matrix of the bone itself. *Again, this is not found in any other bone on earth (so far).*



At left is the fiber from the shot above and to the right. It is burrowed into the bone's matrix (arrow). Beside it is a close-up of the fiber in the blue circle, yet another type of them. *All of these fibers were previously unknown.*

This is a close-up of a polished segment of the human's skull bone. It shows sparkling clean cancellous holes that have been scoured of all marrow by bacteria that are carried within the body. Shortly after death those bacteria become activated to consume the marrow, and in the wild they devour it all within several weeks.



The Starchild's polished bone reveals many cancellous holes with specks of reddish residue. Oxidized marrow is black, not red, so what this is or how it came to be there is unknown. *It also is not found in any other bone on earth.*

SUMMARY OF THE STARCHILD'S PHYSICAL ANOMALIES

1. Its bone is half as thick as it should be and it weighs half as much.
2. Its bone is two-to-three times more durable than it should be.
3. That durability is due to three absolutely unique physical characteristics.
   (a) Its chemical makeup is more like tooth enamel than normal human bone.
   (b) It contains much more collagen than is found in normal human bone.
   (c) Durable fibers are somehow woven throughout the bone's matrix.
      (i) These fibers are unknown in any other species on earth.
4. A red residue found in its cancellous holes is not found in any other species.
5. Its eye sockets are utterly unlike the eye sockets of normal humans.
6. It has no trace of frontal sinuses; humans always have at least vestiges of them.
7. It has a "crease" along its saggital suture that is not found in normal humans.
8. It does not have the brow ridge that is found in all other higher primates.
9. It has no "dip" downward from its missing brow ridge to form its nose.
10. Its inner ears are at least twice the size of normal human inner ears.
11. It does not have the inion that is found in all other primates on earth.
12. Its neck is oval-shaped and half the size and volume of a normal human neck.
13. Its foramen magnum opening is shifted well forward from normal humans.
14. Its balance point is centered under its physical mass while humans are off-center.
15. Its chewing muscles cover only half of the surface area of a normal human.
16. Its brain is fully 1/3 larger and thus heavier than it should be for its cranial size.
17 Gravity should have squeezed its oversized brain out of the foramen magnum.
   (a) A lack of any such squeezing indicates its brain was made of denser material.
18 The lacuna pits scattered across the surface of its bone are completely missing.
19. Its maxilla held worn mature teeth and impacted teeth, which humans do not have.
20. Its mouth was infant sized with a flat roof that indicates a small or missing tongue.
21. Its lower face was extremely small and narrow, perhaps only the size of an infant.
22. It does not conform to any known human deformity or any combination of them.

HOW COULD SO MANY ABERRATIONS COMBINE TO CREATE A BEING THAT BECAME A LIVING ADULT?

At 900 years ago, one deviation from normal in the head or face of a newborn wasn't necessarily life threatening. Perhaps even blindness or deafness could be overcome. But two deviations from the norm in a newborn's head would put it at serious risk of being eliminated from the tribe. Three wrong meant almost certain death because infanticide was not considered a moral issue in primitive societies. Thus, it seems highly unlikely that the many aberrations evident in the Starchild's head could appear in a newborn in any primitive society 900 years ago without that infant being eliminated as unfit.

Apart from the long odds against a "freak" being allowed to live, it is equally unlikely, if not impossible, for so many physical differences to appear in a human head and yet somehow have all those differences be magically coordinated so they came together to function in a new cascade of ways never seen on Earth before or since. This is the only way to explain what seems to have happened with the Starchild. Its skull does not have a single exact corollary with a typical human skull. Not one part of it is exactly the way it should be. Yet apparently it functioned—somehow—at a competent level of ability, well enough so it could survive to adulthood in an extremely rigorous environment.

(This assumes, of course, that it lived where it died, which is not necessarily the story of its life. It could have come to that area from somewhere else entirely, from on the Earth or perhaps off it, and thus arrived where it was found only a short time before its death.)

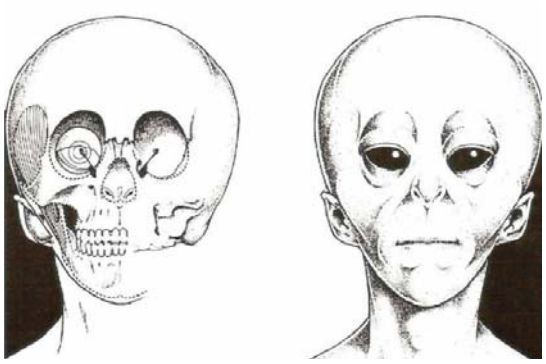
HOW DOES SCIENCE EXPLAIN SUCH ANOMALIES?

Mainstream science has consistently failed to explain—or even explain *away*—any of the Starchild's anomalies, much less the complex combination that somehow created a functioning being. Why? Because science has collectively agreed to set its BS detector to go off if anything passes by it that is not already understood or does not fit accepted theories. By tethering themselves so tightly to the limits of present knowledge, they take only very tiny and very sure steps forward. Thus, they regularly banish a Galileo to the tower, only to have the light from the tower eventually cast them all into deep shadows.

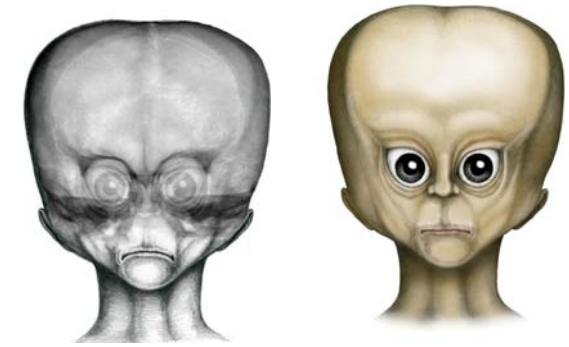
Take, for example, the fibers in the Starchild's bone. If scientists could speculate free of reprisal by militant peers, they might suggest that those fibers are made of pure carbon nanotubes. Right now mainstream researchers are developing ways to cultivate human bone cells on scaffolds of just such nanotubes. What if that had already been done in the deep past by minds enormously more brilliant than theirs? What if scientists could take the Starchild's durable fibers and back-engineer them to determine what makes them so strong, and then apply that to treating the fragility of aged human bones? *What if….?*

WHAT DID THE STARCHILD LOOK LIKE IN LIFE?

At left is a magazine cover in which a graphic artist morphed a child's face to appear to be analogous to the Starchild's cranium. Interesting but not accurate. The morphing on the right was a bit less successful!



Artist Mark Savee applied mathematical precision to his rendition of it, but the top of the head is too rounded and the lower jaw is much too heavy. The eyes are not bad, nor is the nose, but the neck is a bit too large. Overall, a solid effort.

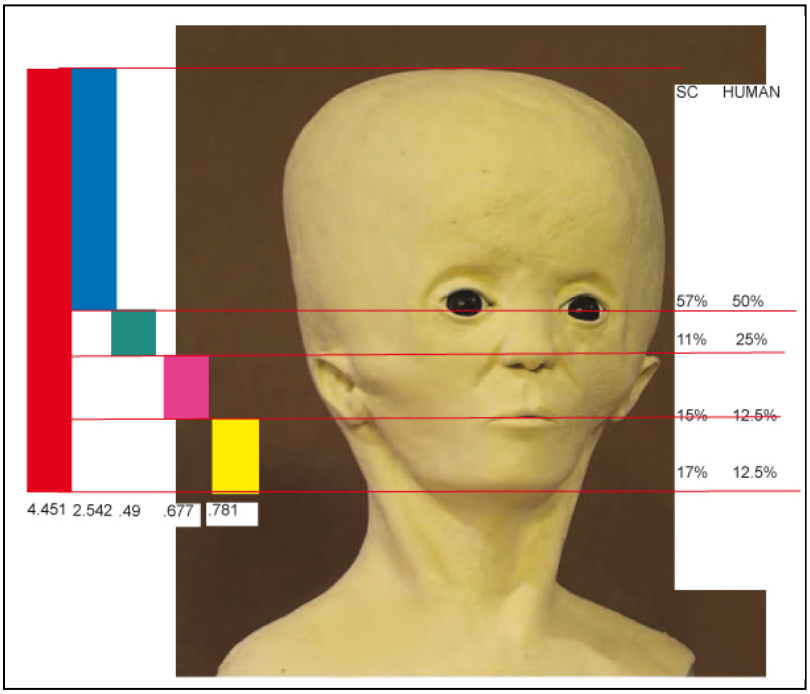


A creative juxtaposition by Rob Roy Menzies, attaching a lower face to the Starchild Skull's X-ray. Much closer to reality than any previous version, while clearly showing that wide variation is possible due to artistic interpretation.

At left is the portrait on the cover of Whitley Strieber's bestselling book *Communion* (1987). This has become the world's iconic image of "grey" aliens. However, it is merely another artist's rendition and not what they are actually reported to look like. At right is a refinement of the Menzies image that several alien abduction experts consider to be much closer to reality.

In 2009 the Starchild skull was featured in a segment of the History Channel TV series "UFO Hunters." To bolster *The Grey Conspiracy*, they asked if I would agree to have a 3-D model of the Starchild sculpted. I did, but I also warned them that no forensic sculptor would have anything other than human templates to work from, so the result was bound to be a distinctly human face under a bulbous head with a flattened rear. Sure enough, the image seen on that show has a face that to me strongly resembles Lee Harvey Oswald!

In early 2010 the TV show "Monster Quest" decided to make the Starchild Skull part of a segment called, of all things, *Lizard Quest*. They hired qualified forensic artist Bill Munns to try his hand at it, with much more success. I feel he made the eyes and the eyeballs too much like human eyes, and the neck too large, but overall a plausible image.



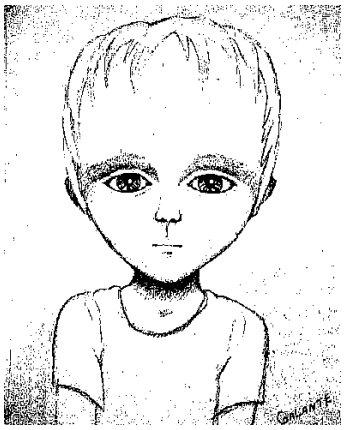
A statistical analysis of Bill Munns' creation done by famed Canadian hominoid researcher Chris Murphy. The left bars show the relative proportions of its face in inches. The right columns give percentages of distance in humans (i.e., eyes normally in the middle of a face), with the Starchild's differences in its column. Most noticeable is that the tops of human ears are normally slightly above eye level. The Starchild's are significantly lower, and the other differences are also statistically significant.

WHAT MIGHT THE STARCHILD BE?

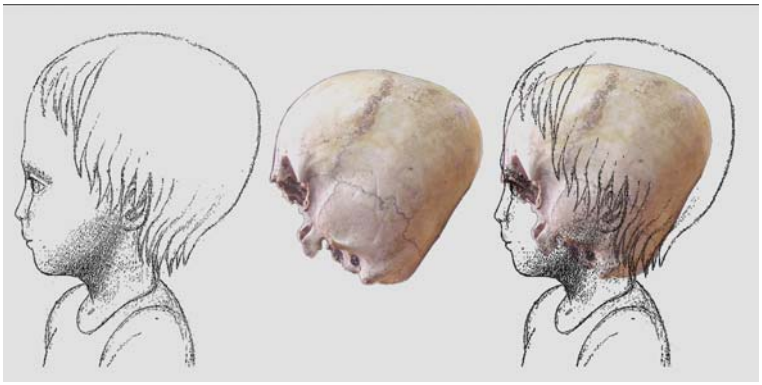
In 1997 a Seattle artist named David W. Chace self-published a book of drawings of alien beings reported by people who claimed to have seen them. Those drawings produced various groups: (1) human-like Lyrans, Pleiadians, Anunnaki, etc.; (2) reptilians (in the red robe); (3) insectoids (not seen on the cover); (4) blue "fireplug" beings (the rarest of all); (5) short greys; and (6) tall greys. Beside them are two hybridized types, one between tall greys and a human type (7), and the other between small greys and the reptilian type (8). A possible Starchild likeness is second from the right in the front row (red arrow at ankle), the hybrid between human types and small greys.

Many women around the world make the startling claim that they've been taken aboard a UFO to be impregnated by aliens. Soon they have an ultrasound that confirms the pregnancy. In the fourth month they have the signs of a miscarriage but no fetus. A few years later they are again taken aboard a UFO, are shown a child (male or female), are told it is their hybrid offspring, and are then allowed to interact with it. Women who have even partial memories of this experience consistently describe these hybrids as looking similar to the film character seen at left.

In mid-1999, Professor Emeritus Dr. Paula Gunn-Allen (UCLA, deceased in 2008), heard about the Starchild Skull and informed me that her research into the history of native peoples in the Americas had revealed what she termed "Star Being" legends. These said that for hundreds of years alien beings would make a barren woman in a village pregnant with a Star Being. The village would then be tasked with raising it up to 5 or 6 or 7 or 8, when the aliens would return to collect the young Star Being. Dr. Gunn-Allen said similar stories were common in primitive cultures around the world.

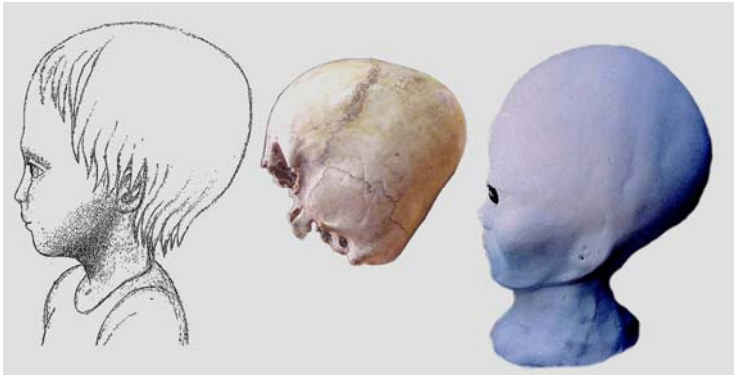


Later in 1999, an artist from Taos, New Mexico, named Josi Galante contacted me to say she had been abducted by a UFO in 1990, had been made pregnant by grey-type aliens, and lost the baby in the fourth month. In 1995 she was re-taken on board a UFO by grey-type aliens who introduced her to a 5-year-old boy they said was her own hybrid son. She came to believe the boy was indeed hers, and she retained enough memory of the events on board the craft to render pencil drawings of him. I asked her for copies of her drawings, and this is the front view.



Profile drawing of Josi Galante's hybrid son overlaid on a profile of the Starchild Skull. The drawing is from 1995, the photo is from 1999. Several areas match well (eyes, neck, shape of head), while others do not (the ears are too high, the upper nose has a dip).

In 1978 an anonymous lawyer was taken on board a UFO and dealt with grey-type aliens. He came out of that experience with enough memory to commission a bust of a grey to be sculpted. Here, too, are areas of congruence with the Starchild (position of ears, shape of head, eyes set low on face, at mid-nose), and areas of conflict (cheekbones too large, neck too large, upper nose has a dip).



Josi Galante's hybrid son, the Starchild skull, and the bust of the grey alien. All three are variations on a deeply archetypal theme that, according to Paula Gunn-Allen, extends back in time for centuries in the Americas, and possibly for millennia around the world.

HOW CAN GENETIC TESTING **PROVE** WHAT THE STARCHILD IS AND WHERE IT CAME FROM?

The genetic code of life on earth (and possibly in other places) is mathematics turned into biology, or biology turned into math, depending on your point of view. In either case, it is absolutely definitive because no one can mount a serious argument against it. If a murder case has 50 eyewitnesses who say a certain person committed the crime, and if 50 police and legal professionals are convinced by on-scene evidence that the alleged perpetrator committed the crime, that would be considered overwhelming evidence in any court of law. Yet if DNA evidence contradicted all of that eyewitness and professional testimony, the DNA evidence would win. Everyone knows this and understands it to be true because DNA is considered so precise and unerring. It has been called God's handwriting.

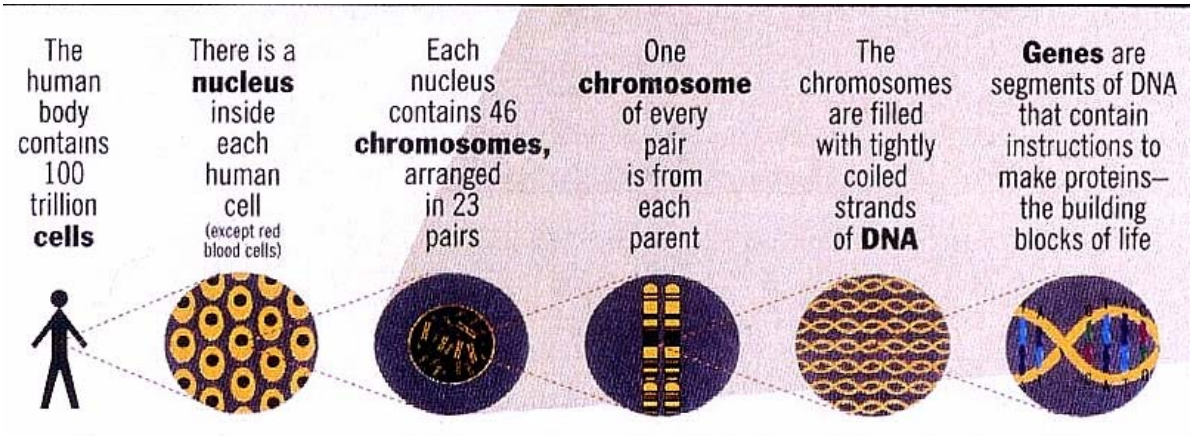
With the Starchild skull, its case is very similar to the one described above. We are faced with hundreds and thousands of mainstream scientists and mainstream media types who over the course of their lives have been convinced to believe that UFOs and aliens don't exist because so many supposed "experts" insist those things *can't* exist. It is the widely accepted "conventional wisdom" of our era that because distances between galaxies are so vast, and because we ourselves don't know how to easily overcome those distances, it is therefore safe to conclude that no other species could possibly be smarter than we are.

Despite blustering "official" assurances in every generation, countless prior conventional wisdoms have been overturned by new evidence. The earth is not flat, nor is it the center of the universe. This is an exceedingly long list that extends from deep into the past up to the present day. However, the point here is not about how wrong experts are consistently proven to be. The point is that even when they gather themselves into enormous numbers against something, it never makes them correct, it simply makes them intimidating. But intimidating or not, they are all too often wrong, and such is the case with the Starchild.

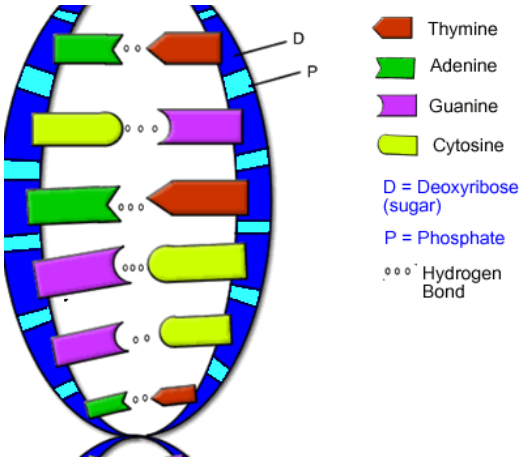
The Starchild Skull's two dozen major physiological differences previously outlined are convincing evidence that it is human-like but not entirely human. Furthermore, DNA testing performed in 2003 showed conclusively that its mother was human but its father was something other than 100% human. Unfortunately, in 2003 we had no way to prove precisely how far away from human the father might be. The technology for that did not become available until the middle of 2006, but it was absurdly expensive and we could not take advantage of it. Now, in 2011, we're finally in position to get it done.

During the next several pages, I will explain the basics of genetic analysis so anyone can understand how the process works and how it can prove the Starchild Skull is, beyond any reasonable doubt, a genetically engineered human-alien hybrid. I realize how volatile that statement is, and how vigorously certain scientists will dispute it, but they know what you will know after you read these pages, which is that this battle, for them, is already lost.

Read all parts of the illustration below. Be sure you understand them. They are important.

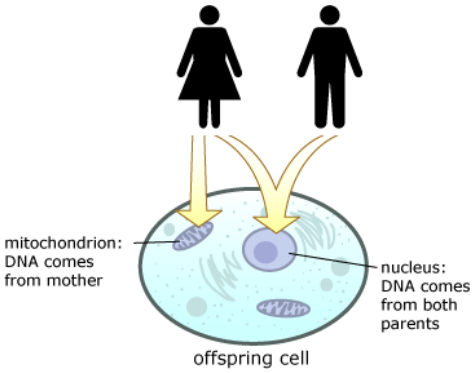

The human body contains 100 trillion **cells**
There is a **nucleus** inside each human cell (except red blood cells)
Each nucleus contains 46 **chromosomes,** arranged in 23 pairs
One **chromosome** of every pair is from each parent
The chromosomes are filled with tightly coiled strands of **DNA**
Genes are segments of DNA that contain instructions to make proteins– the building blocks of life

Now you should understand the basics of the way our cells are put together. However, one more fundamental unit of material comprises the genes, so imagine there is another image and explanation positioned to the right of the last one above (**Genes)**.

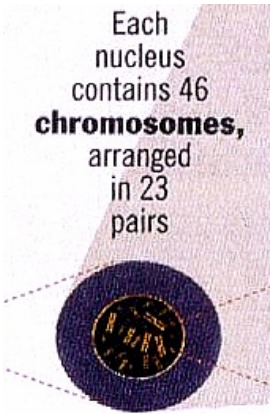


This is a depiction of **Base Pairs**, which are made up of the four *nucleotides* listed to the right. These four building blocks comprise the entirety of our genes, our chromosomes, and ultimately us. . .the entirety of our cellular structure. That entirety is called our *genome*, which is the total amount of chromosomal package in every cell's nucleus.

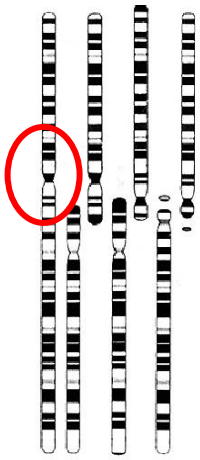
The key number to keep in mind is that a human genome contains approximately 3 *billion* base pairs. That is billion with a "b," not millions.



You also should know that human cells contain two distinct types of genetic material: (1) in the nucleus is nuclear DNA (nuDNA), which is the entire genome (3 billion base pairs) contributed by both parents; and (2) mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) floating within the cytoplasm in tiny organelles that contain about 16,000 base pairs in each one. During procreation, mtDNA is passed along by females only. Thus, the Starchild's mtDNA would have come directly from its mother, grandmother, etc.



Soon we will examine genetic engineering as it relates to the Starchild, so we should note here that the human genome shows clear evidence of genetic engineering at some point in our distant past (most likely about 200,000 years ago). The clearest sign is our 23 chromosome pairs when all other higher primates have 24. How can we share a close genetic relationship with chimps and gorillas (they also have roughly 3 billion base pairs), yet we have two fewer chromosomes? We can't! For some reason the 3 billion base pairs in the gorilla & chimp's 24 chromosome package had to be made to fit into 23 spaces in humans. So, incredibly, the higher primate's 2nd and 3rd chromosomes *were fused into one!*



Left to right, the 2nd chromosome of a human with its clear fusion point (red circle), beside the separate 2nd and 3rd chromosomes of a chimp, gorilla, and orangutan. Geneticists insist a functioning fusion of disparate chromosomes *had* to occur naturally because peer pressure prevents considering the valid alternative of genetic engineering. Nonetheless, removing and fusing myriad microscopic genetic components at this level rivals creating a Swiss watch for a gnat! In addition to that "miraculous" fusion, humans have segment inversions on chromosomes 1, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Inversions are stretches of DNA nipped top and bottom, flipped upside down, then moved back into place and reconnected! Thus, it seems likely humans were created by genetic engineering, so the same could easily be true with the Starchild.

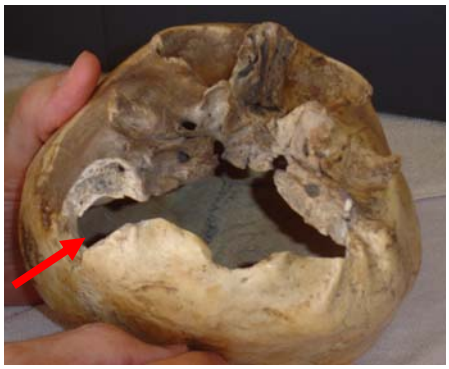
HOW WAS THE STARCHILD'S DNA RECOVERED?

When I became caretaker of the Starchild Skull in early 1999, my first task was to understand all of its physiological differences. As I established those, I also discovered that no amount of them would impress skeptical scientists. One told me that he didn't care if I collected 10,000 physical differences; he'd still feel justified explaining them away by saying, "Nature can do anything!" To scientists, Nature is the equivalent of religion's God. They can hide behind her wide skirts to explain any physiological anomaly that is particularly vexing. So it was soon clear to me that I would never make any headway against the skeptics by appealing to their sense of reason or logic or even fair play. Only genetic proof would impress them, and that was true only because it left them with no means of arguing around it or explaining it away.

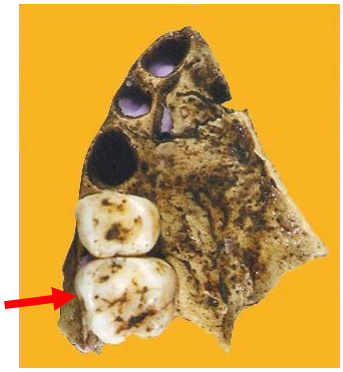
With that established, I began to seek out genetic labs that could analyze the Starchild's DNA. Carbon-14 testing had independently dated the Starchild and the human found with it at 900 years ago, so that qualified it as "ancient" DNA (past 50 years). To analyze ancient DNA required extra special handling that forensic labs dealing with "fresh" DNA could not match. That was because ancient DNA was usually quite degraded. However, the mine tunnel where the Starchild was buried was the equivalent of a climate-controlled storage locker, so we were hopeful its DNA would be minimally degraded and thus fairly easy to recover.

In 1999, six labs in the world could recover “ancient” DNA, but none would test the Starchild Skull because of the professional stigma involved. Then in November, 1999, the Bureau of Legal Dentistry (BOLD), a forensic teaching lab located on the campus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, agreed to attempt to extract its nuclear DNA despite not being technically equipped to do so.

Their first step was to cut out the human’s occipital condyles (at left), knobs of bone on either side of the foramen magnum opening. As we expected, its nuclear DNA was easy to recover and showed that the skull was from a normal human female. All systems seemed “go.”



The first test on the Starchild also took out its condyles, but a contamination voided the result. The lab next removed the right mastoid bone (red arrow) and contaminated it, too. Then, because it was a forensic *dental* lab, they began to insist on taking one of the two teeth present in the piece of maxilla.



The lab would only run a third test if I agreed to sacrifice one of the two teeth in the maxilla so they could get at its pristine pulp. The lab team guaranteed a non-contaminated result if I would give up the precious tooth. I hated to do that because I knew how much any tooth could reveal about its owner, but they had me backed into a corner with few options. Besides, losing one tooth still left us with one.

The result of the tooth analysis was a profound shock to us. The lab claimed to recover from it 200 picograms of nuclear DNA that proved the Starchild was a human male. This was shocking because normally at least 1000 picograms were required for a dependable result, yet the lab insisted they could draw a firm conclusion from such a minimal recovery. I vigorously protested, but they insisted they were correct.

Even though we had paid for only one test, I insisted on a fourth by arguing that two contaminations and an extremely weak recovery on the third was due cause for a fourth so we could be *certain* of the result. Ultimately, they agreed to cut out a window from the parietal bone to test that (see light tan patched-over area near red arrow tip). Lo and behold! Once again the lab claimed to extract *exactly* 200 picograms of viable DNA that definitively proved it was a human male.

1st DNA test, Canada, bottom line: We got screwed, plain and simple. No other way to say it. We may never know if those wrong results were deliberately calculated by someone intent on sabotage, or resulted from a series of well-intentioned technical/professional botches. However, the upshot was that the Starchild and I were no longer welcome at BOLD, and I should return home to New Orleans and accept that it was nothing more than a bizarrely deformed human.

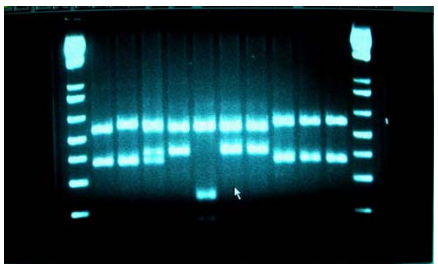
I knew such a result could not possibly be correct because of so many profound physiological differences between the Starchild and normal humans, but at that point I was hamstrung. As soon as the BOLD Lab results were announced to what was by then a worldwide audience of alternative fans, the disappointment was palpable. “The Starchild is human! Damn!” So I was forced into a metaphorical gulag for three years, mostly *disappeared* from alternative circles.

During those three years I tried desperately to find a way to secure a proper ancient DNA test for the Starchild, one I was sure would prove the Vancouver result was wrong. Naturally, everyone assumed a certified DNA lab would know a lot more about the situation than me, so I couldn’t get a hearing anywhere. By Christmas of 2002 I was out of options and facing bankruptcy, so I sent a letter to the Starchild email list to announce that I could go no further with doing research into it. In response, a stranger to me named Belinda McKenzie wrote from London to say she would finance the required test if I could arrange it.

By early 2003, what used to be only six labs capable of doing ancient DNA extractions had ballooned to 24, so now I had leverage. New labs were opening regularly, and I soon found Ripan Malhi and Jason Eshleman of Trace Genetics. Though young, they had sterling credentials, and they agreed to put the Starchild and its human companion through bona fide ancient DNA tests.

In July of 2003, Jason cut a “window” from the Starchild’s left parietal lobe for testing. While doing that, he discovered that its bone was remarkably harder to cut into than normal human bone. Its extraordinary durability had been barely mentioned to me by the BOLD Lab personnel. Nonetheless, we were at last underway with what I felt would be the defining resolution to the entire Starchild mystery.

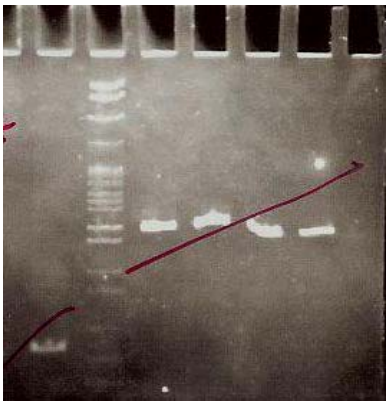
The window of bone was cut into four smaller pieces for testing purposes. One was put into a test tube filled with EDTA, and that was put into a rocker arm. A similar piece of bone from the human was put in a rocker arm beside it. In one week the EDTA would entirely dissolve normal human bone, which it did with the human from the mine tunnel. However, the Starchild’s bone did not dissolve at all, not in one week and not in one month. It had to be dissolved by a very powerful detergent called 'Tween 20. This was another clear indication that the Starchild was something other than entirely human because *no other human bone required such handling.*



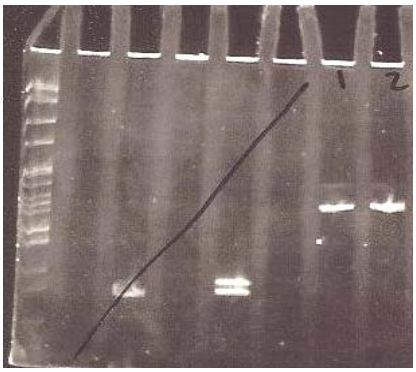
Because of the CSI television shows, nearly everyone everywhere knows at least the fundamentals of how DNA is extracted and squeezed into gel sheet strips to reveal the specific DNA patterns of victims or suspects of crimes. The same held for the human and the Starchild. Their DNA was extracted and then *primers* were applied to those extractions. Primers are man-made strings of base pairs from a few hundred to a few thousand long. They can be imagined as genetic keys that fit into extremely specific locks. If human-based primers find corollaries in an unknown batch of DNA, there can be absolutely no doubt whatever that the unknown batch came from a human. And, likewise, if human-only primers do not find corollaries in a batch, it is not human.

One-half of an electrophoresis gel sheet used to analyze the DNA from the human found with the Starchild. It must be understood in this form before a fuller rendition will make sense. When a gel sheet is used, two things can be tracked to be certain it is "live" and able to record DNA accurately: (1) a guideline sample of known DNA is added (red box); and (2) primer dimers formed by intermolecular interactions between two primers (the 3 isolated bars to left of red box).

Once the human's DNA and the Starchild's DNA were recovered and ready for testing, Ripan and Jason would try to isolate their nuclear DNA and mitochondrial DNA. Using the long base-pair chains of human-only primers available in 2003, they sought nuDNA in both samples. If they found it in either one, then a human mother and a human father contributed their respective 23 chromosomes and we were dealing with a normal human. Unfortunately, both the mother and the father's chromosomal package had to be intact for the primers to activate. With a human-alien hybrid, we might get no recovery if non-responsive alien DNA was sufficiently present in the genome. This testing would resolve the issue definitively.



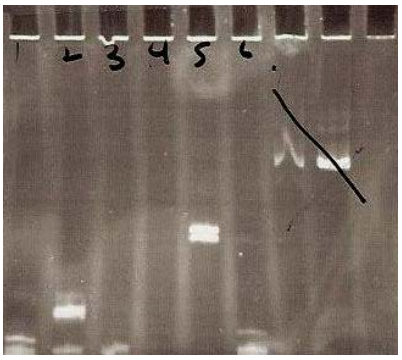
The first test was of the human's mtDNA. That was easily recovered on the first attempt. Primer dimer is at the far left of the sheet, and the vertical column in the middle is the guide. The four bright bars verified my strong suspicion that the human's DNA was not appreciably degraded after its 900 years in a mine tunnel. The horizontal pattern of the four brightest bars meant the human was from Haplogroup A, a genetic group common in early Mesoamericans.



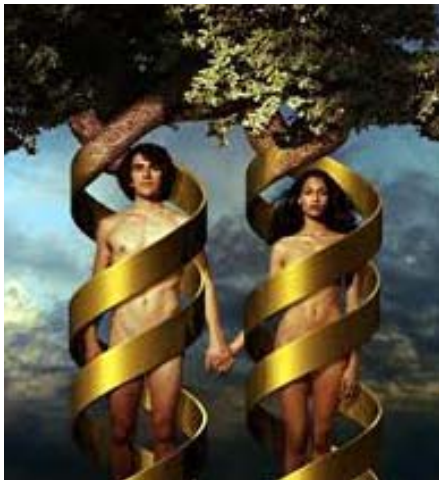
The Starchild's mtDNA was also easily recovered on the first attempt, which was very good news for us because that meant it also suffered little or no degradation in the mine. At the far left is a guide, the black line is drawn through one stray primer dimer, and the four bright bars are the arrangement for Haplogroup C, another genetic group relatively common among early Mesoamericans.

The easy recovery of the Starchild's mtDNA meant three important things: (1) its nuclear DNA was certainly viable and should be easy to recover, so we could anticipate definitively establishing its genetic heritage; (2) its mother had passed along human mtDNA, so she was clearly human, which meant my theory that it was entirely a grey alien had to be discarded; and (3) the human found with it was not related to it genetically, which meant she could not possibly have been its mother. I'd come to believe that if the Starchild was in fact a hybrid, its mother would be human and she was probably the skeleton found with it, having buried it and then laid down beside it to commit suicide. That theory, too, had to be discarded. So now it all came down to the nuclear DNA analysis. What would that show for both skulls?

The glowing column represents the nuclear DNA result for the human's bone. Its individual DNA signature revealed that it belonged to a human with a normal female's usual XX chromosomal arrangement. We expected this answer for her because the BOLD Lab also easily recovered her nuclear DNA on their first attempt.



This represents the search for the Starchild's nuclear DNA. After *six* full attempts, only stray bits of primer dimer were recovered. Those six failed attempts made it clear that the Starchild's nuclear DNA could not be recovered using any human-only primers. This proved that *the lab in Vancouver never actually found the Starchild's nuclear DNA*—it could *never* be found with the technology they used! Thus, after the high financial cost and embarrassment of my exile, I was vindicated.



2nd DNA test, Trace Genetics, bottom line: We obtained a confirmed result that the Starchild's mother was human and its father was not entirely human. But what was he? More to the point, *how far was he from being a normal human?* Was he a mere fraction different, something so close that mainstream geneticists would proclaim him some kind of "aberrant" human? Or far enough away to make it obvious to anyone that he was an "alien"? This is discussed in detail in the next text box.

WHAT WAS PROVED BY THE 2003 DNA TEST?

Despite providing personal vindication for me relative to the flawed BOLD Lab results, the 2003 DNA test result was disheartening in many ways. After four years of struggle to have a reliable ancient DNA test, we finally secured it and then it could not definitively resolve our primary questions. Despite that, we learned several things important to know:

(1) The DNA in both samples was exceptionally well preserved after 900 years.

(2) The mtDNA recovery proved the Starchild's mother was undoubtedly human.

(3) The Starchild's nuDNA was viable, but not recoverable by human-only primers.

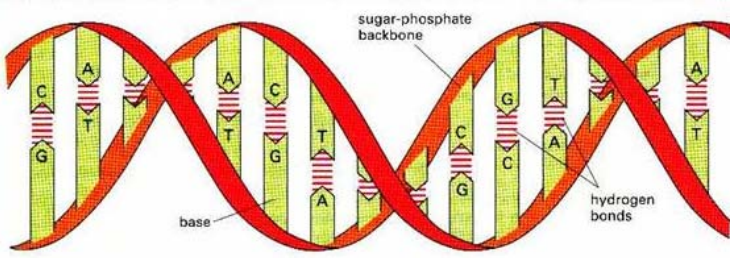
Combining the last two of those left only one stark and startling conclusion: By knowing the Starchild's mother was human, and by knowing its nuclear DNA was viable but not responding to human-only primers, that could only mean that the father was causing the primer keys to fail to find their specific human locks. *The father wasn't entirely human!!!*

Unfortunately, as Jason and Ripan pointed out, mainstream science would only accept their result as a simple failure to recover the Starchild's nuclear DNA. It was Occam's Razor at work. Scientists inevitably seek the simplest answer to vexing conundrums they don't want to deal with, regardless of how absurd the simple answer might be. And by far the simplest answer to this vexing conundrum was that 900-year-old nuDNA had hopelessly degraded. Never, ever could it be that the DNA was viable but human-only primers couldn't find it.

Keep in mind that mainstream science stays permanently engaged in a pitched battle against any information that in any way casts doubt on certain essential "truths" they've established to keep Creationists at bay. This has been their reality since Darwin's "Origin of Species" in 1859, which tossed religious leaders out of their catbird seat. Now science clings with equal desperation to their own position of dominance, and threats like the Starchild terrify them.

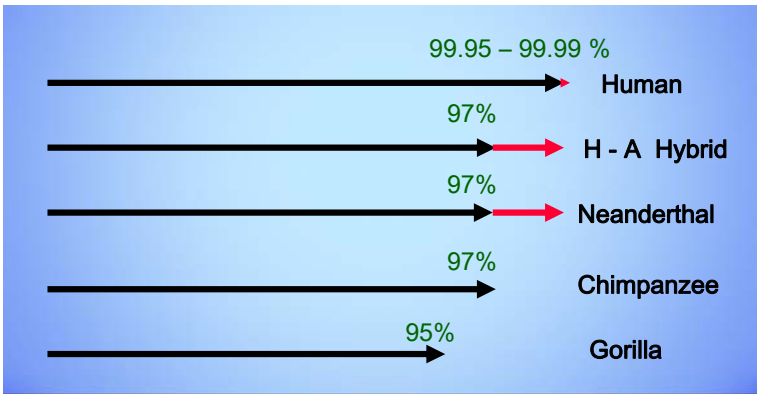
The threat the second DNA tests present is all but proving the Starchild was a hybrid with a human mother and a non-human father. Not quite definitive proof, but the handwriting was on the wall. Any scientist who took the time to study what we had done and what we were doing would understand that. But few if any bothered because the Starchild's nuDNA *could* have been degraded by 900 years in a mine tunnel. However, the very easy recovery of the human's mtDNA and its nuDNA, and the Starchild's mtDNA, defeated that argument.

Its nuclear DNA *was* viable, waiting to be recovered, but never by human primers. That was equally clear to us. So now we had to find a different way to recover it, a way that did not require the use of primers. But how? How could we utilize technology that didn't exist?



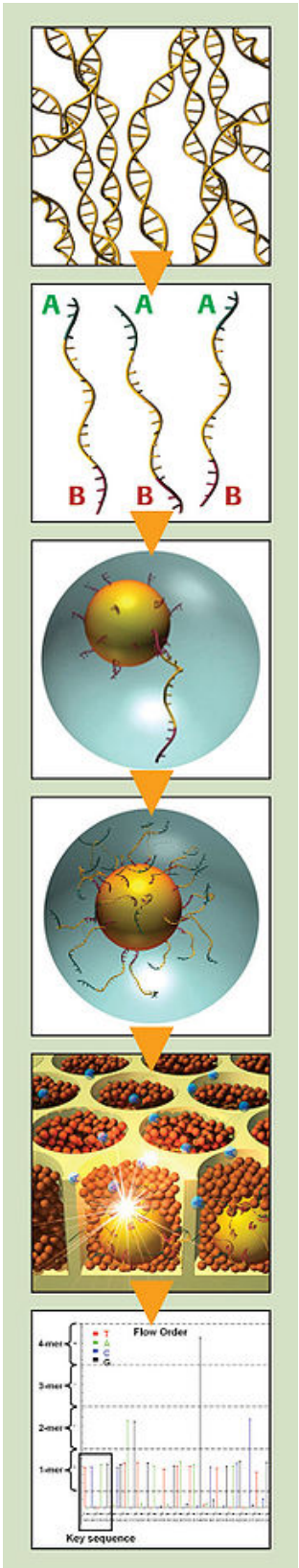
In 2003 only base-pair strings of primers could be utilized to recover either mitochondrial or nuclear DNA. Imagine a primer to be like one-half of the DNA segment above, looking for its precise match in a sample of unknown DNA segments. When a match is made, they bind together and become similar to the entire image above. This is it in a nutshell.

In 2003 it was impossible to recover a DNA sample from an unknown genome because at least parts of its genome had to be known to create the primers to seek out those parts. So Jason Eshleman and Ripan Malhi informed me I'd have to wait anywhere from three to five more *years* for a new technology to become available, one able to recover a genome base pair by base pair, all 3 billion in the case of humans and higher primates and, most important of all, the Neanderthals. Concerned scientists were desperate to sequence the Neanderthal genome because they wanted to know where that primitive hominid species would line up relative to humans and chimps and gorillas.



Humans are 99.95% to 99.99% alike. Gorillas share 95% of our 3 billion base pair genomic package. Only 5% of our base pairs (150 million) account for the vast differences between us. Chimps are 97% alike with only 3% differences (90 million base pairs). So where would Neanderthals fall in the 3% between chimps and humans? In that same vein, where would a sexually reproduced human-alien (H –A) hybrid fall? Closer to chimps or closer to humans?

[*Note:* By 2003, Neanderthal mitochondrial DNA strongly indicated humans did not evolve from them, nor were they our "kissin' cousins," as was believed for decades. Nonetheless, scientists *needed* Neanderthals to be much more man-like than chimp-like in order to lend support to their standard evolutionary model. Now, today, they are claiming that 4% to 5% of human DNA seems to have come from interbreeding with Neanderthals. Since 1997 I have been predicting it would be that much, but not for the reasons science stipulates.]



True to what Jason and Ripan told me in July of 2003, *exactly three years later*, in July of 2006, a company called 454 Life Sciences in Branford, Connecticut, announced that they were unveiling a new DNA sequencing technology that completely did away with primers, allowing recovery of an entire genome, known or unknown, base pair by base pair. (For those who can understand it, the new process is shown pictorially at left.)

This meant the precious Neanderthal genome could now be sequenced, and mainstream scientists promptly set to work on it. Now, in 2011, they have sequenced over 3 billion base pairs, with several hundred million more to go. It is now scheduled to be completed by the end of 2011, and the cost of sequencing it for the past five-plus years is pushing toward $30 million.

This is now roughly the cost of analyzing Otzi, the Neolithic "Iceman" found frozen in the Austrian Alps in 1991. Such costs are always relative to the desire for the information that might be produced. When science *wants* answers, they have unlimited grant money available. When they *don't* want an answer, every imaginable roadblock will be placed in front of those trying to secure it. Such is the case with the Starchild Skull's nuDNA.

Science does not want to have to deal with the reality of alien life on planet earth, not now or 900 years in the past. This is an obvious truth that no one but scientists would challenge—on principle rather than fact. So this is the problem we have had to work around, even though the 454 Life Science test has been available to us since July of 2006. We simply have not had the enormous amount of money required to do the sequencing, nor could we secure access to any kind of official source of money such as the grant system that keeps scientists so well funded.

With official funding sources closed to us, we could only wait until the 454 testing costs fell within our meager reach. Then, in early 2010, the head of a topnotch genetics lab contacted me. He said if I'd keep his and his lab's names secret, he'd attempt to sequence the Starchild's "missing" nuclear DNA using a new "shotgunning" technique that could recover much smaller base pair strings than ever before, in the 200-500 base pair range.

He said if only bits of its nuDNA existed, he could find them. I gratefully supplied him with a sample of the Starchild's bone.

In this eBook's first version, in 2009, at this point in the narrative I wrote:

Everything boils down to one question: How far from a normal human's 100% will the Starchild's DNA fall? Will it be between Neanderthals and humans? Will it be beyond Neanderthals but not beyond chimps? Will it be beyond chimps but not gorillas? Or could it shock the world and be somewhere beyond the 5% of gorillas?

Based on 12 years of studying the Starchild's unique aspects, I'm convinced it will be well beyond gorillas. I base this on logical reasoning. In the Starchild Skull at least two dozen major physiological variations are found. Each variation results from multiple groups of genetic instructions that are very different from a normal human. Add all of those millions of differences in base pair alignments with the additional millions that appear if we assume similar differences throughout the Starchild's body, head to toe.

Those physical variations in the Starchild Skull are facts, and by using 454's specialized recovery techniques, those facts will produce results that cannot be dismissed, ignored, ridiculed, or disputed by anyone. Such results will be immutable, so scientists will—like it or not—have to accept them and deal with them, as will religion and government.

****

This knowledge formed the basis of my hopes as the new geneticist attempted to recover the Starchild's long-sought nuclear DNA. I hoped he would succeed enough to tell us at least something more than what we already knew about its obviously nonhuman father. Where would it fall in a comparison with gorillas, chimps, Neanderthals, and humans?

I also hoped the geneticist would firmly establish the Starchild as a human-alien hybrid. To do that he would have to secure evidence powerful enough, or overwhelming enough, to silence all criticism from mainstream scientists. Let's face it, millions of them insist alien life is impossible, yet one irrefutable DNA recovery could easily demolish all of their bluff and bluster. In the court of public and media opinion, DNA is invincible. Again, it is God's handwriting, and we hoped He had left us a note we could read.

An important part of that genetic note would be, hopefully, an explanation for how a human and an alien could biologically mate. If they were as different as I assumed they must be, how could they have sex and create offspring? Was that possible?

Remember when I said genetic engineering seemed to make humans so startlingly different from other higher primates? That comes into play with the Starchild. It seems far more likely to have resulted from genetic engineering than from "natural" sexual union between its parents. And remember, genetic engineering can produce enormous skews in the expression of any physiological traits in any offspring.

Once again, in 2009 I wrote what is below:

At left are a Liger and a Tigon, hybrids created by a sexual union between lions and tigers. Half of their genomes come from each parent, but their genes will *express* a unique ratio that is never exactly 50%. It can be 60% Mom and 40% Dad, or even 70% Dad and 30% Mom, but always in a "natural" bracket.

However, if a being like the Starchild were to be genetically engineered, then the percentage ratio of its expressed genes could be anything the geneticists creating it decided it should have. It could be 80% and 20%, 90% and 10%, or even 95% and 5%!

[*Note: Recall my recent comment re: Neanderthals.*]

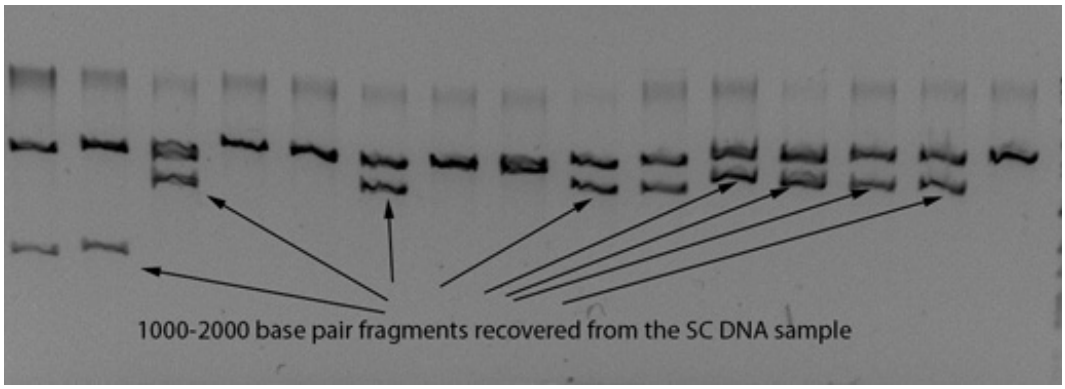
Any such ratio is possible, and the Starchild's wildly anomalous physiology says to me that the role of its human mother was minimal, although she would, of course, have supplied *all* of its mitochondrial DNA.

This is the crucial point to grasp: the Starchild is far more than "half" alien. It is dominantly an alien that was, in my opinion, probably "fathered" by a grey, which can and will be proved by a 454 DNA test.

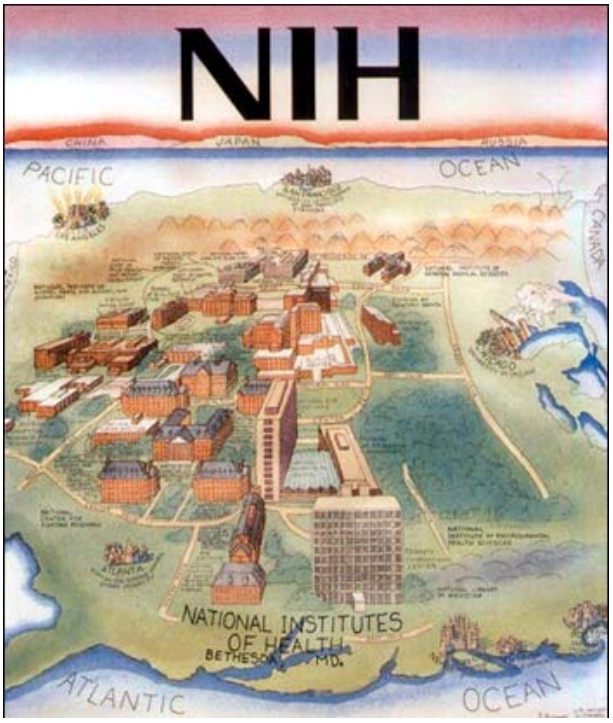
That was what I believed in 2009. Then, in early 2010, when the new geneticist asked to try for the Starchild's nuclear DNA, I once again shoved all my chips to the middle of the table and said, "Let 'em roll!" It would be make-or-break because if he couldn't find any nuDNA with his shotgun technique, then no matter how the situation *appeared*, I'd be, as one Deep South saying goes, a blowed-up peckerwood, and the Starchild Project would have to end.

It was a loooong few weeks until I heard from him in a cryptic email that said: "Hang on, Dorothy . . . Kansas is going bye-bye!" I quickly called him and he explained that he had indeed recovered the Starchild's nuclear DNA. It was a relatively easy recovery, meaning it had been there all along but was beyond the reach of the long-chain, human-only primers that were the primary recovery protocol available before the 454 machines appeared in 2006, and well before the highly refined shotgunning technique he was currently using.

His success was clear and unambiguous, dozens of sequences, 200 to 2000 base pairs long!



The graphic above is one of many gel sheets that were recovered showing the Starchild's nuclear DNA. This group is among the few in the 1000 to 2000 base pair length, which is quite substantial. What mattered is that in addition to the few like these, many more of the shorter lengths were also found, lengths in the range of 200 to 500 base pairs long. The key discovery, though, was that the Starchild's nuclear DNA was there, intact, and it was viable. A 454 machine could recover the entire 3 billion base pair genome in only 3 to 4 months!



In 2003, the Starchild's mitochondrial DNA was isolated, which proved it had a human mother. Also, since the majority of DNA in chimps, gorillas, and Neanderthals was like the DNA in humans, the majority of DNA in the Starchild should be human as well. The trick would be trying to tease out something that, when analyzed, would be different enough to clearly stand apart. So it came down to this critical question: *How different could the Starchild's nuclear DNA be?*

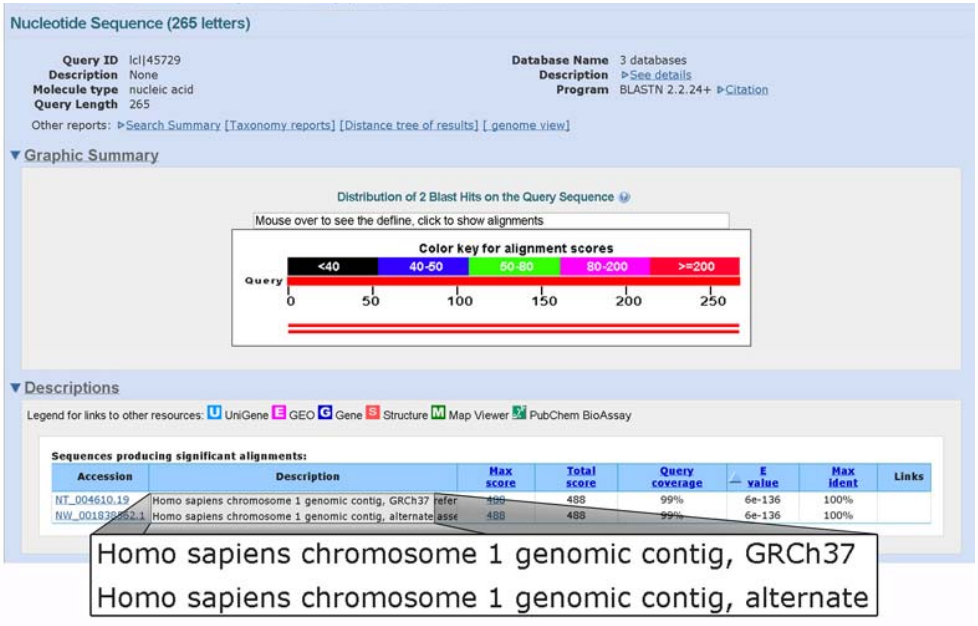
To answer that with scientific certainty, the result had to be go through the massive DNA database at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland. It has 27 different Institutes located in 75 buildings spread over 300 acres. Its yearly budget is over $30 billion dollars.

In the USA, the scientific buck stops with the NIH. They have the power and resources to control basic scientific research in America, and that is precisely what they do. They are the chokepoint for most DNA research.

In the U.S., whenever a geneticist decides to recover a new entire genome, he or she must use one of the 454 machines, or other emerging techniques for recovering entire genomes. The cost of acquiring or using one of the genome-recovery machines is so prohibitive that usually it is paid for with a grant from the NIH. Because NIH funds all research with taxpayer money, that legally puts the results of each recovery into the "public domain," a gazillion-bit computer database with virtually limitless capacity.

Over time, that database has accumulated thousands of entire genomes. It contains over 150 different species *types* found on our planet. Naturally, the millions of species that exist now can't all be individually sequenced—yet. However, nearly every species *type* is represented in it, from viruses to bacteria to crustaceans to mollusks to reptiles to primates to humans. It is remarkably inclusive, containing literally *trillions* of coherent strings of base pairs, which are recognizable in and of themselves regardless of their lengths, short or long.

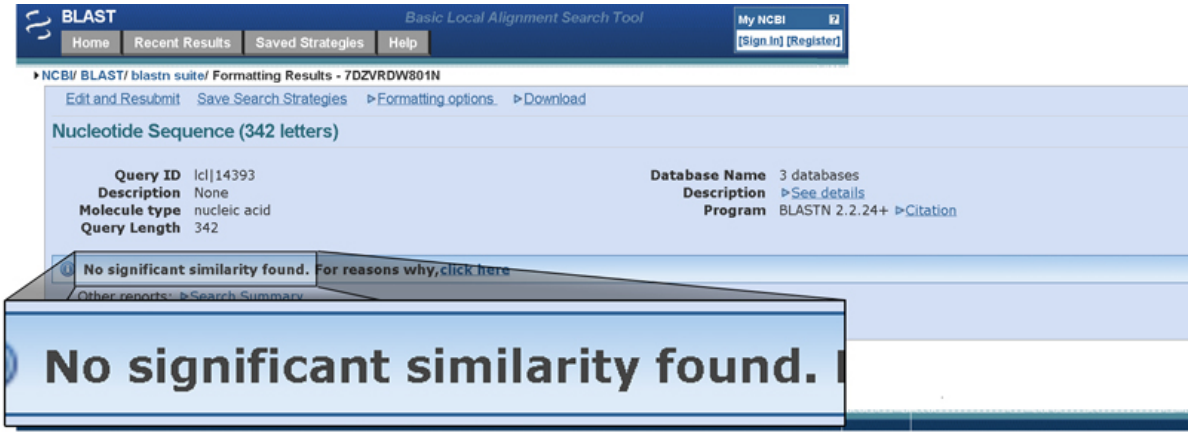
When our geneticist sent the Starchild samples through the database, he hoped to find some differences that would be noticeable as distinctive. With enough markers distinctive from humans, he would be able to calculate an approximate range of difference from normal humans. Remember, our hope was for something in the 3% - 5% range because if it would prove to be as different as chimps or gorillas, nobody could possibly argue that it was some kind of freakazoid human deformity. Then the first reports from NIH started coming in.



The preceding illustration is one of many similar results from the NIH database. It shows that this particular string was 265 base pairs long. In the very last line of this report we see the result. The string has a perfect corollary on human chromosome 1.

This meant there could be no doubt about the Trace Genetics findings in 2003. At least part of the Starchild was human, which was fully expected because its mitochondrial DNA—always from the female line—was typically human from Haplogroup C.

But then came other reports, the ones that sent Dorothy and Kansas going "bye-bye."



The screen shot above displays the NIH analysis of a string of 342 base pairs, a significant length in the 200-500 base pair bracket at the lower end of what has been recovered. Again, more than this one were recovered, but it is representative of all.

"**No significant similarity found**" means some of the Starchild's nuclear DNA cannot be found in the NIH database containing *trillions* of base pair segments from thousands of species on Earth. Feel free to draw your own conclusions. . . .

For reasons why, click here: This refers to a list of possible errors in the submission process. Our geneticist obtained the same results with multiple samples, so he has no doubt he did them correctly. As he and many others say, "It's not brain surgery."

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool - BLAST

Edit and Resubmit Save Search Strategies Formatting options Download

Nucleotide Sequence (232 letters)

Results for: *lcl|60447 None(232bp)

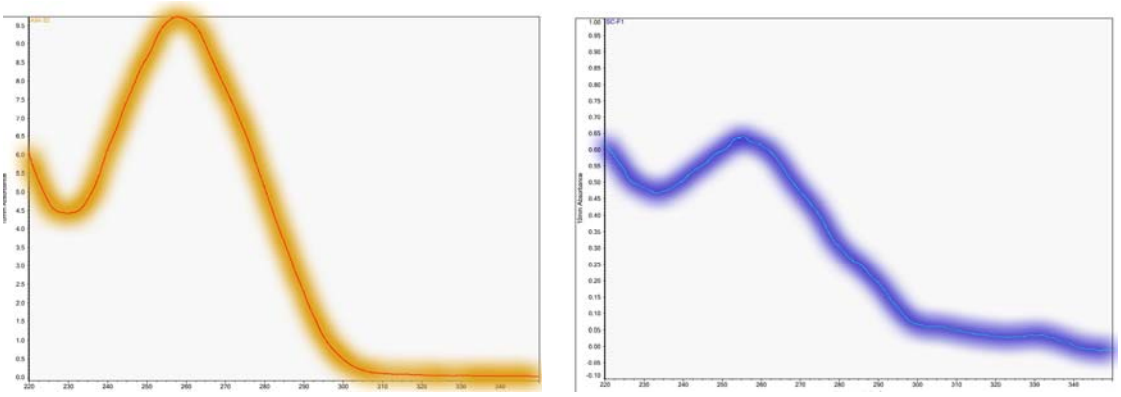
Your BLAST job specified more than one input sequence. This box lets you choose which input sequence to show BLAST results for.

Query ID
lcl|60447
Description
None
Molecule type
nucleic acid
Query Length
232

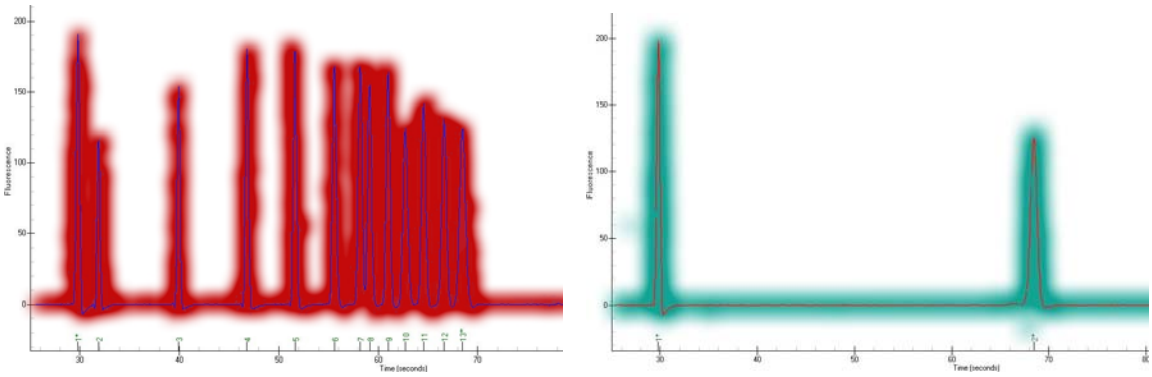
Database Name
nr
Description
All GenBank+EMBL+DDBJ+PDB sequences (but no EST, STS, GSS, environmental samples or phase 0, 1 or 2 HTGS sequences)
Program
BLASTN 2.2.23+

- No significant similarity found.

A different form of BLAST report shows there can be no doubt that at least some parts of the Starchild's DNA are not present in the massively comprehensive NIH genomic database. For all intents and purposes, this can be taken to mean "not found on Earth."



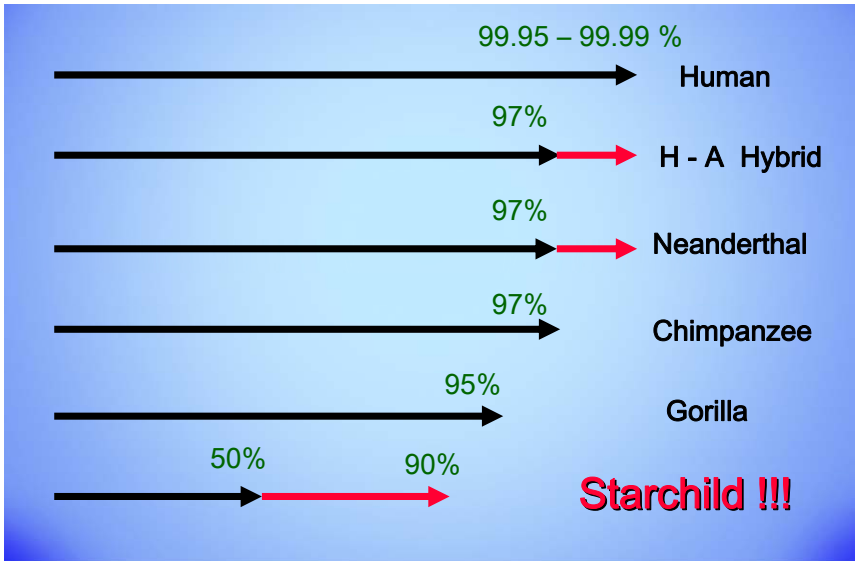
Spectraphotometer readings for pure human DNA (at left) and Starchild DNA (right). How this works is not important to know. Its importance is that it shows unmistakable evidence of innate humanity within the Starchild's nuDNA. Not nearly "perfect" in the ideal sense at left, something is considerably different about it; but it is well inside the ballpark of the graph, and further evidence for the Starchild's partially human nature.

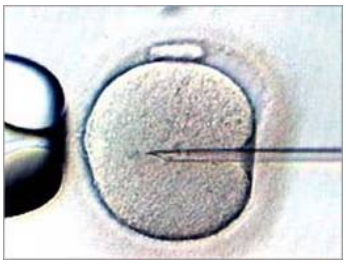


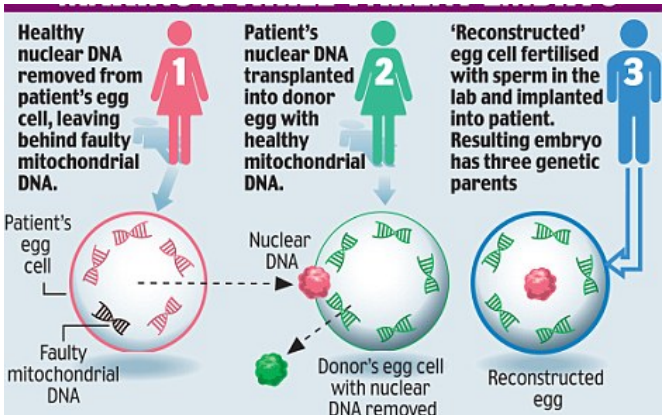
Electropherogram analysis of human DNA (at left) and Starchild DNA (right). How this works is also not important to know. Its value is that it shows the Starchild's nuclear DNA being forced through a much finer filter, where its human qualities were quickly and thoroughly weeded out.

In the graph at left, the first vertical spike and the last one are the parameter brackets, seen in isolation in the second graph. These are the boundaries for the measurements being taken. At left are all the spikes that denote a normal human. With the Starchild's nuDNA none of the internal spikes register. This surprising result again makes clear that part of the Starchild is not human, and that part, whatever it is, will be a significantly large percent of its genome.

When I asked our geneticist what he felt the difference might be, he said that based on the percentages he was getting at this very early juncture, using an extremely small sample of roughly 30,000 base pairs, the percentage would probably fall in the range of 10% to 50% different from normal humans!

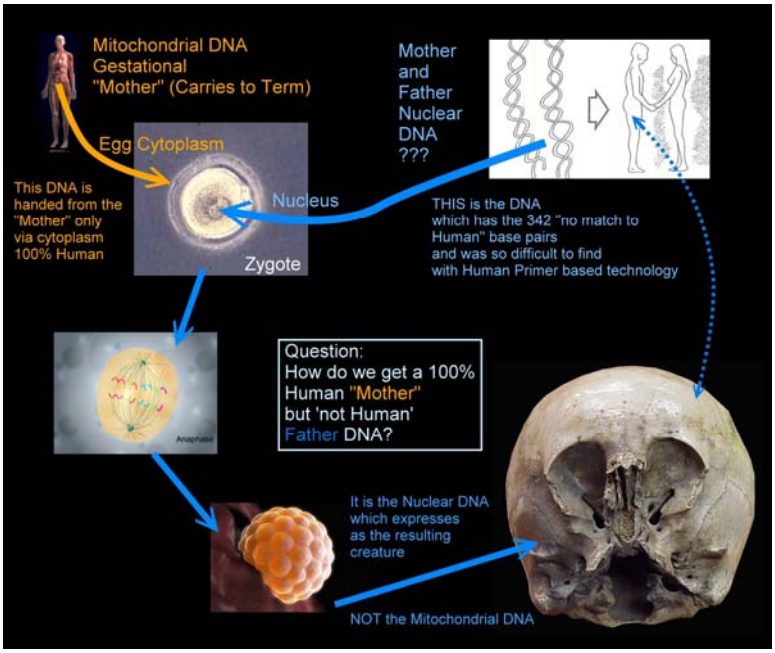





Healthy nuclear DNA removed from patient's egg cell, leaving behind faulty mitochondrial DNA.
Patient's nuclear DNA transplanted into donor egg with healthy mitochondrial DNA.
'Reconstructed' egg cell fertilised with sperm in the lab and implanted into patient. Resulting embryo has three genetic parents
1
2
3
Patient's egg cell
Faulty mitochondrial DNA
Nuclear DNA
Donor's egg cell with nuclear DNA removed
Reconstructed egg

If such a wildly improbable amount of the Starchild genome is not from humans, how could it have a human mother? Our geneticist explained that when a human female suffers from badly diseased mitochondria, standard *in vitro* fertilization can make her pregnant with a child of her own and her mate's, using a healthy egg donated by another woman. Thus, her offspring will have her and her mate's nuclear DNA, but its mitochondrial DNA will be from the donor female and it will have DNA from three parents.

Thus, the Starchild could have been created in a similar manner.


Mitochondrial DNA
Gestational
"Mother" (Carries to Term)
Egg Cytoplasm
This DNA is handed from the "Mother" only via cytoplasm 100% Human
Nucleus
Zygote
Mother and Father Nuclear DNA ???
THIS is the DNA which has the 342 "no match to Human" base pairs and was so difficult to find with Human Primer based technology
Question:
How do we get a 100% Human "Mother" but 'not Human' Father DNA?
It is the Nuclear DNA which expresses as the resulting creature
NOT the Mitochondrial DNA

Two alien parents could form a zygote that is then put into the egg of a human female, after which she gives birth to a genetically pure alien carrying human mitochondrial DNA. Don't ask why this might have been done 900 years ago because we have no idea. We are simply trying to be real scientists who follow evidence regardless of where it leads. If mainstream scientists didn't have to contend with the rebukes of conservative peers and Occam's Razor applied by self-serving leaders, many more could join us in solving this unique mystery.

SO, WHERE IS THE STARCHILD PROJECT NOW, 12 YEARS INTO IT, AT THE BEGINNING OF 2011?

Like Neil Armstrong's famous first step onto the surface of the Moon, which he rightly called "a giant leap for mankind," we have taken a step of equal dimension with this first tentative foray into the genome of the Starchild Skull. We still have many more steps to take on the historic journey it promises for us all, but the outcome is no longer in doubt.

This fantastic first step will lead us all into an entirely new concept of reality. Naturally, it will be resisted and fought outright by every vested interest in the world that stands to lose position or power by being forced to accept the idea of highly intelligent aliens interacting with our planet on an ongoing basis. Nonetheless, that acceptance *will* happen, inevitably, and all of us *will* have to find our individual ways of coping with its profound meaning.

However, before we go racing into our near future, we should be certain we understand exactly what has been accomplished thus far. Only a *very tiny portion* of the Starchild's nuclear DNA (remember, from both parents) has been recovered and analyzed. We are talking roughly 30,000 base pairs of 3 *billion*, but more base pairs are being added all the time. Our short-term goal is extracting several hundred thousand to a few million using a recovery technique that employs a machine rather than the laborious shotgun technique.

Mainstream scientists will protest that even a much larger sample is not enough to be *conclusive*, and they will be correct. However, what they won't say in anything above a muted whisper is that it *is* sufficiently *representative* of the Starchild's entire genome.

To be conclusive we must recover the entire genome using the 454 technology, or the still newer Illumina technology, as other geneticists do with other unknown genomes. However, all of them are recovering the genomes of known terrestrial creatures, while our team will be recovering the incredible genome of what can only be called an *extra*terrestrial!

AFTER THAT FIRST BIG STEP INTO A NEW REALITY, WHAT COMES NEXT? WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

First, we have to secure the investment funding needed to complete the recovery and analysis of the Starchild's entire genome. Focus on the word *investment*. The enormous historic potential of this unique research has turned it into a prime business deal. If it ever was a candidate for grant funding, it no longer is. Now it can return a great deal of money to the investor who decides to fund it. And that investment amounts to several million $.

Once the investment funds are in place, events will unfold on two tracks. First, the lab where our geneticist is employed will be contracted to first recover the Starchild's entire genome, which they feel will require 3 to 4 months, a relatively short period of time. This should provide a clear idea of how far away from human the Starchild will be, probably within a range of 5% in either direction. At this point we will formally announce to the world in a press conference that we have definitive proof of alien reality.

[*Note*: For those who demand the name of our geneticist and his lab, both will be made public only after the funds are in place and the contracts have been signed. To announce them beforehand would subject them to the furious rebukes of less open-minded peers who much prefer that the "alien" controversy remain out of sight and out of mind.]

While the DNA recovery unfolds, we will shoot the first of two different documentary films. It will of course record the recovery process, which will be interspersed with the Starchild's back story, the numerous events that took it from being discovered in Mexico, all the way up to the announcement of recovering its entire genome. That film will be in theaters about a year after we receive the investment funding that will be required.

The second film will debut approximately one year after the first. It will follow the sequencing of the unknown parts of the Starchild's genome, which can take from eight months to a year depending on how much of it is new and unique. Interspersed with that process will be a wide array of interviews with people—some famous and some not—discussing how they feel about the profound shift of humanity's place in the universe.

Finally, it is crucial for everyone to realize that our geneticist and the team he will lead will be trekking off into unknown biological terrain, places no other geneticists have ever gone before. They understand the challenge they face, and they know full well that their work will be making history. So do I. And now, after completing this eBook, so do you.

Please take what you've learned here and share it with others who can tolerate such astounding information. I realize many people are too insecure about their fundamental beliefs to have them challenged in any way. However, those who can confront progress head-on will want to know a quantum leap is coming. When this news erupts worldwide, in a few weeks or a few months from now (December 2010), they will thank you for it.

ADDENDUM

For those who might be interested, here are some recent quotes sent to me in various emails from our geneticist as he tries to wend his way through the maze of never-before-seen data that he keeps discovering. I find it fascinating and maybe some of you will, too.

Early November, 2010: Yesterday I completed DNA extractions from 1.8 g of SCSC (the human) and 0.45 g SC (the Starchild) bone pieces. I recovered about 8 ng from SC and about 25 ng from SCSC. Not enough to see by electrophoresis. SCSC DNA is somewhat colored, which does not look good. The SC DNA is not colored, which is good, but there is 3 times less of it. 454 protocols recommend beginning with at least 500 ng of top quality DNA to make a good library that can be used for dozens of sequencing runs. As you see, I have about 60 times less of that for SC and 20 times less for SCSC. Despite that, I went one step further and made libraries using all I obtained from SC and SCSC. Also, I have remaining only about 2.5 g of SCSC and about 1 g of SC bone pieces, but I actually need at least 10 times that amount.

[Note: The last comment eventually led to me personally cutting more bone from the human skull and the Starchild skull for the first time since they came into my care, in February of 1999. It was an amazing experience that I have chronicled elsewhere, but take it at this: the Starchild's bone is **very hard**!!!]

More early November, 2010: Here is the latest. Attached are two documents illustrating that things look good so far. Libraries.pdf shows my electrophoretic analysis of the libraries I made from SC and SCSC DNA. I used a very sensitive electrophoretic analysis here. A library should show a smear between 500 and 1000 nucleotides. As you see, both libraries show this smear, which means their preparation was successful. The SC DNA is somewhat less visible than SCSC, but it is visible, which is the most important aspect.

Having seen that, I decided to quantify the libraries by measuring concentrations of their DNA in molecules per microliter (1/1,000,000 of a liter). It came out beautifully, meaning I have measurable amounts of DNA! The export.pdf shows an Excel worksheet with calculations. A calibration curve came out beautifully linear, and both libraries are measurable within the curve range. The SC library calculations are in red. Note the amount of DNA isolated from the SCSC sample was roughly three times the SC's, based on yesterday's measurements, and SC and SCSC library concentrations came out near the same ratio. Good correlation.

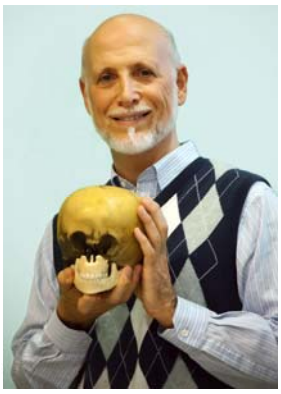
Early December, 2010: I did get many thousands of more raw sequences, which I could not accomplish in a year using the classic Sanger sequencing I did before. The problem is that these reads are spread all over the genome as small pieces, so it remains a helluva lot of straws scattered around. I can filter out bacterial sequences, which comprise more than 50% of those reads, and still I have dozens and dozens of either human-like sequences, or unmatched at NIH, but which are still too short to draw dramatic conclusions.

A programmer who works for me is writing a special program to compare SC sequences to the human genome, so this will also be interesting to see. I've been doing a lot of bioinformatics work, but my new dedicated workstation quickly ran out of its 8GB memory, so I can't move further. I have ordered more memory to fill its 96GB capacity. This will be sufficient, but it will not come earlier than mid-January.

Mid-December, 2010: You might remember I mentioned a drawback specific to the 454 method which makes comparisons more difficult when sequences include stretches of the same nucleotides. There are a great many such differences that are possible, such as a human sequence might contain TTTTTT and the matching SC sequence has TTTTT. This could be discarded as a read-out error, but it could also be treated as a difference and interpreted on the protein level, which could create confusion. Using this modality, it might be difficult to distinguish which is right. This is why I'm thinking the Illumina machine and its advanced technology might, in the long run, be better for our purposes.

TO BE CONTINUED…….

LLOYD PYE

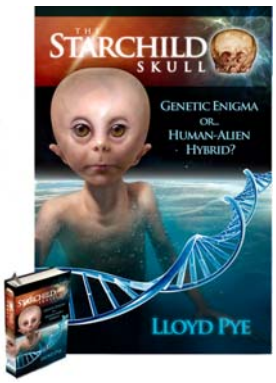


Lloyd Pye was born in 1946 and raised in Louisiana, USA. He attended Tulane Univ. in New Orleans, graduating in 1968 with a B.S. degree in Psychology. After graduation he joined the U.S. Army and completed a tour of duty as a background investigator.

In his 20s he worked at a few jobs before deciding to try to write. He sold his first novel at 30, then spent the 1980s as a screenwriter in Hollywood, achieving moderate success. During his 20s, 30s, and 40s he developed an alternate theory of human origins based on the idea that bipedal hair-covered hominoids (bigfoot, yeti, etc.) were living descendants of ancient "prehumans," and that modern humans have no place in the fossil record, or on the flowchart, of natural life on earth until the Cro-Magnons appeared 200,000 years ago.

In late 1997, Lloyd published *Everything You Know Is Wrong*, a nonfiction book that outlined his ideas and became a bestseller in the world of Alternative Knowledge. He has since published *The Starchild Skull*, about his decade as the research coordinator for The Starchild Project. He also has two novels available through Amazon: *Mismatch*, a techno-thriller about phone phreaking, computer hacking, and submarine warfare; and *A Darker Shade of Red*, a roman-a-clef novel based on his experiences playing football in college.

Lloyd Pye's Starchild Skull Essentials is his first eBook. He plans to write more.



At left is *The Starchild Skull*, 280 page paperback, available worldwide through Amazon outlets, but not in bookstores.

Planned future eBook titles are:

(1) *Lloyd Pye's Hominoids Essentials*
(2) *Lloyd Pye's Human Origins Essentials*
(3) *Lloyd Pye's Origins of Life Essentials*
(4) *Lloyd Pye's Megaliths Essentials*
(5) *Lloyd Pye's Worldwide Mysteries Essentials*

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For more information about the Starchild skull: www.starchildproject.com
To purchase "*The Starchild Skull*" book: www.amazon.com or www.amazon.co.uk